THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 108. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT TRIUMPH

Later Details of the Elections.

Grant Has 217 Electoral Votes and Seymour 77.

The 41st Congress will Stand 144 to 85.

The Legislatures of Massachusetts, New York and West Virginia Republican.

The Candidates, and How They Received the News--The Great Frauds in New York City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Latest Returns by States.

In the following table is given the result of the election for President, according to the latest returns, with the reported or estimated majorities, and the majorities at the last election in each State, for purposes of comparison:—

STATES.	LAST VOTE. Year.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	POPULAR VOTE, 1868. Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	1868	69807	.....	5000	.....	8	...
Ark	1868	1316	.....	.....	.....	5	...
Cal.	1867	.....	3885	5000	.....	5	...
Con.	1868	.....	1772	3041	.....	6	...
D.t.	1866	.....	1212	.....	250	...	3
Fla*	18-8	4026	.....	No E	lect'n	3	...
Ga.	1868	7047	.....	.....	10000	...	9
Ill.	1868	55987	.....	50000	.....	16	...
Ind	1868	961	.....	5000	.....	13	...
Iow.	1867	31909	.....	40000	.....	8	...
Kan	1866	11219	.....	10000	.....	3	...
Ken	1868	.....	89249	.....	80000	...	11
La.	1868	29287	.....	.....	30000	...	7
Me	1868	20404	.....	30000	.....	7	...
Md.	1867	.....	41712	.....	40000	...	7
Mass	1867	27916	.....	75000	.....	12	...
Mich	1867	24954	.....	25000	.....	8	...
Min	1867	5327	.....	7000	.....	4	...
Mis†	1868	.....	8471	Still	Red	...	...
Mo.	1866	20859	.....	20000	.....	11	...
Neb.	1868	2144	.....	4000	.....	3	...
Nev.	1866	752	.....	1500	.....	3	...
N.H	1868	2518	.....	8000	.....	5	...
N. J	1867	.....	16354	.....	2500	...	7
N. Y	1867	.....	47930	.....	6000	...	33
N. C	1868	19089	.....	8000	.....	9	...
Ohio	1868	17381	.....	35000	.....	21	...
Ore.	1868	.....	1209	.....	.....	3	...
Pa...	1868	9677	.....	2 500	.....	26	...
R. I.	1868	4307	.....	5307	.....	4	...
S. C.	1868	43470	.....	6000	.....	6	...
Ten†	1867	51936	.....	30000	.....	10	...
Tex†	.....	.....	.....	Still	Red'l	...	...
Ver..	1868	27253	.....	32000	.....	5	...
Va†	1868	45455	.....	Still	Red'l	...	...
W. V	1868	5000	.....	8000	.....	5	...
Wis.	1867	4764	.....	20000	.....	8	...
						217	77

*Presidential Electors chosen by Legislatures.
†Not yet reconstructed.

The New York *World* this morning still concedes but 189 electoral votes for Grant, and claims 102 for Seymour, claiming for him the votes of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Oregon. The *Tribune* also gives Oregon to Seymour, but thinks the result still doubtful in that State. The *Herald* gives Grant 203 and Seymour 87.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Latest Returns by Counties.

In the following table is given the majority in each county in the State, according to the latest returns, as compared with the majority at the October election for Auditor-General:—

COUNTIES.	Official Majorities. Oct 1866. Rep.	Dem.	Reported Majorities. Nov. 1868. Rep.	Dem.
Adams	.....	342	.....	260
Allegheny	8957	.....	11000	.....
Armstrong	528	.....	700	.....
Beaver	865	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	.....	394	.....	350
Berks	.....	6608	.....	6000
Blair	658	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	3749	.....	.....	.....
Bucks	.....	857	.....	600
Butler	431	.....	500	.....
Cambria	.....	738	.....	600
Cameron	96	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	.....	643	.....	450
Centre	.....	377	.....	200
Chester	2102	.....	2650	.....
Clarion	.....	1048	.....	.....
Clearfield	.....	1143	.....	1050
Clinton	.....	773	.....	575
Columbia	.....	1981	.....	.....
Crawford	1656	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	632	.....	550
Dauphin	1655	.....	2100	.....
Delaware	1252	.....	1600	.....
Elk	.....	546	.....	.....
Erie	3171	.....	3500	.....
Fayette	.....	1028	.....	.....
Franklin	43	.....	200	.....
Fulton	.....	331	.....	300
Forest	4	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	1652	.....	.....
Huntingdon	575	.....	1050	.....
Indiana	2541	.....	2600	.....
Jefferson	.....	18	75	.....
Juniata	.....	396	.....	.....
Lancaster	6 43	.....	7300	.....
Lawrence	1975	.....	2100	.....
Lebanon	1409	.....	1550	.....
Lehigh	.....	1572	.....	1400
Luzerne	.....	3428	.....	3400
Lycoming	.....	351	.....	225
McKean	171	.....	200	.....
Mercer	616	.....	.....	.....
Mifflin	30	.....	75	.....
Monroe	.....	2054	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	962	.....	800
Montour	.....	489	.....	.....
Northampton	.....	3249	.....	.....
Northumberland	.....	452	.....	.....
Perry	44	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	1775	1661	.....
Pike	.....	931	.....	.....
Potter	793	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill	.....	1316	.....	800
Snyder	1366	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	542	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	385	.....	.....
Susquehanna	1305	.....	1600	.....
Tioga	3359	.....	3600	.....
Union	714	.....	800	.....
Venango	670	.....	900	.....
Warren	1108	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	2	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	699	.....	685
Westmoreland	.....	1284	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	216	.....	.....
York	.....	2953	.....	2700
Totals	40 581	39,904	25,000	.....
	39,904			.....
Majorities	9,677			.....

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A Recapitulation by States.

The New York *Tribune* this morning gives the following recapitulation of the members of Congress elect:—

States.	1868 Rep.	1868 Dem.	1868 Rep.	1868 Dem.
Alabama	4	3	7	...
Arkansas	1	2	3	...
California	2	1	1	2
Connecticut	...	...	1	3
Delaware	...	1	...	1
Florida	...	...	1	...
Georgia	...	7	4	3
Illinois	11	3	11	3
Indiana	7	4	8	3
Iowa	6	...	6	...
Kansas	1	...	1	...
Kentucky	1	8	1	8
Louisiana	...	5	4	1
Maine	5	...	5	...
Maryland	...	5	1	4
Massachusetts	10	...	10	...
Michigan	6	...	6	...
Minnesota	1	1	2	...
Missouri	5	4	8	1
Nebraska	1	...	1	...
New Hampshire	...	...	3	...
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
Nevada	1	...	1	...
New York	18	13	20	11
North Carolina	3	4	6	1
Ohio	13	6	16	3
Oregon	...	1	1	...
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6
Rhode Island	2	...	2	...
South Carolina	2	2	4	...
Tennessee	3	1	3	...
Vermont	3	...	3	...
West Virginia	3	...	3	...
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1
Total	189	83	174	53
TERRITORIES,				
Arizona	1	...	1	...
Colorado	1	...	1	...
Dakota	1	...	...	1
Idaho	...	1	...	1
Montana	...	1	...	1
New Mexico	1	...	...	1
Washington	...	...	1	...
Total	4	2	3	4
Grand total	143	85	177	57

New Hampshire will elect 3 Republicans next spring, and Connecticut 2 of each party, making the total 144 Republicans to 85 Democrats.

The State Legislatures.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	1869. Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.	1868. Senate.	House.	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	38	230	268	32	170	202
Democrats	2	10	12	8	62	70
Unclassified	..	...	...	0	8	8
Rep. maj	36	220	256	24	100	124

NEW YORK.

Republicans	17	72	89	17	52	69
Democrats	15	56	71	15	76	91
Rep. maj	2	16	18	2	*24	*22

*Democratic majority.

NEW JERSEY.

Democrats	12	32	44	11	46	57
Republicans	9	28	37	10	14	24
Dem. maj	3	4	7	1	32	33

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans	19	43	62	19	43	62
Democrats	3	13	16	3	9	12
Rep. maj	16	30	46	16	34	50

The Legislatures of these States elect United States Senators.

NEW YORK.

The Vote for Presidential and Gubernatorial Candidates.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

"There was no more resolute, persistent, gallant effort made for Grant and Colfax anywhere than in this city. We had several working clubs in each ward and Assembly district, and we held local and mass meetings incessantly, at which there was an abundance of good speaking, music, and pyrotechnics. Our parades and processions may have been surpassed in numbers, but in nothing else. And our vote was nearly equal to our highest expectations. Here is a record of which we have a right to be proud:—

1856—Vote of this city for Fremont . . 17,771
1860—Vote of this city for Lincoln . . 33,290
1864—Vote of this city for Lincoln . . 36,681
1868—Vote of this city for Grant . . . 47,778

"Ours has been a steady, honest, healthy growth, in defiance of enormous patronage, robbery, and corruption. There are not less than ten thousand persons residing here who live in ease and luxury on the plunder of our tax payers and of the strangers who from time to time come among us. The professional gamblers are a numerous, able, unscrupulous body, and they are fully aware that the impunity they enjoy in plucking their dupes of millions per annum depends on the unanimity and efficiency of the support they regularly give to the Democratic ticket.

"Our rumsellers are about six thousand in number, directly controlling at least thrice that number of voters; and at least seventeen thousand of these regularly vote and work for the party that they know to be most favorable to their traffic. So the John Allens, Kit Burns, and all keepers of haunts of infamous and demoralizing resort, are Democrats by instinct, and vote accordingly. There are not so few as thirty thousand legal voters in our city who hate and oppose the Republican party because they deem it less tolerant of vice and immorality than its antagonist, while they prefer to live and thrive by pursuits which promise gain to their ministers, while they debauch and destroy their votaries. The Republican party must become more complaisant towards vice and wrong if it would make itself popular with the governing class in our city.

"Yet, in defiance of that class, its instinctive dread, and its implacable hate, we are nearly or quite two fifths of the legal voters here, though we were hardly one fourth in 1856. From the smallest beginnings the Republican party have steadily grown, until a majority of our native born and a very considerable minority of our adopted citizens are now its earnest supporters. Of our merchants, bankers, and business men generally a clear majority are Republicans, and so of our engineers, builders, and other captains of industry. All we need is an honest vote—every legal voter casting only one, and no one illegal casting any—and we shall soon be strong enough to constrain our local masters to govern less recklessly and far less corruptly. But fraudulent voting, unless stoutly resisted and extirpated, will very soon prove the ruin not merely of the Republican party, but of the republic itself. Honest men will refuse to vote year after year, if they see that their votes are nullified by those of repeaters,' so that they might as well cast them into the fire as into the ballot-box. Now is the time to resolve decisively that this species of swindling, which complicates fraud with treason, shall be stopped forever."

The Election to be Contested.

The *Tribune* also says:—

"The monstrous and glaring frauds that were perpetrated on election day in most of the wards of this city by the Tammany Ring have excited the greatest indignation in the minds of respectable citizens of both parties. The letter, signed with Mr Tilden's name, addressed to the prominent Democrats of every county, to send the estimated Republican majorities as soon as the polls had closed, so that the exact number of votes required could be ascertained before the canvassing was concluded in the city; the refusal of the canvassers to count the vote in many of the districts; the numerous lists of fraudulent voters in possession of the Republican State Committee; the interference of deputy sheriffs; the increased Democratic vote, form a mass of evidence in possession of the authorities, indicating fraud on the vote for Governor, which will demand of the Court of Appeals a close scrutiny of Hoffman's election. The current topic of discussion last evening in all the Republican headquarters and at the hotels was the proposed contesting of Hoffman's election. A number of prominent political leaders discussing the matter in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, determined finally that the future purity of the elective franchise left no other alternative than a searching and thorough investigation of the frauds in this city, and that no means should be spared in its prosecution. There was a very large attendance of the members of the Union League at their club rooms to consider the matter, and it was determined to immediately consult the most eminent legal minds of the country with reference to contesting the election for Governor. There will be a special meeting of the League this evening to take action on the subject."

Astounding Fraud Prevented.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—"On Monday evening a man who gave his name as William Center called at nearly all the hotels and lodging-houses in Hoboken, and engaged all the vacant rooms for expected guests. Thirty rooms were taken and paid for at one place, twenty at another, and a similar number at three or four other places, making, in all, about one hundred and fifty rooms which were engaged by the stranger. At about midnight his friends arrived by the ferry boat from New York—a rough and dangerous looking set, who were the air of men bent on mischief. The singular conduct of the man Center in engaging the rooms was made known to Captain Donovan, of the Hoboken Police, and he set about detecting and exposing the fraud. Officers were stationed in disguise at the houses where rooms had been engaged, and when they came on their plans were soon learned. They proposed first to vote in Hoboken, and then to move on Jersey City, where they were to repeat their crime. By some means, however, the rascals came to suspect that they were found out, and before the morning of election day they had quietly taken their departure."

THE VICTORS.

How They Received the News--General Grant.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 4.—After depositing his vote for Congressional and State candidates, this afternoon, General Grant went to the house of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, where arrangements had been made to receive the telegraphic returns. The first report was from the Hon. J. G. Blaine—"Maine pledged thirty thousand majority, and she has kept her faith." The next announcement was received from the Hon. William E. Chandler, that New Hampshire had gone Republican by at least five thousand majority. Soon reports came in thick and fast from all parts of the country, but as yet they are varying. Many of the friends of General Grant came in, anxious to hear the news. Much sport was made by the General, who had written out an estimate of the majorities for either candidate in the different States several days before. This he allowed no one to see except as each state was compared with his estimate, and in nearly every case he proved a prophet. The two States first named gave exactly the majorities he had predicted and the Presidential candidate seemed much more pleased at his political sagacity than at his success. Indeed, during the evening he manifested neither anxiety nor elation, while every one else was excited as the changing returns came in. The "inevitable cigar" was as indispensable as ever, and the calm which he had displayed at Vicksburg and at Appomattox was as conspicuous as if he had still been at the head of a million soldiers. Galena, which has almost always been strongly Democratic, and had given McClellan a majority of 120 there in 1864, was announced as having gone for Grant by a majority of nine at the very moment when despatches came in proclaiming a Republican gain in Seymour's own Deerfield. When Connecticut was certain for the Union, the whole room. Grant only excepted, applauded, but soon the General was doomed to a disappointment. He had calculated on 53,000 majority in Massachusetts, but the Old Bay State was announced as giving him 75,000 majority, and he acknowledged the error in his calculations. As the evening wore away the success of the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana became sure. Messages from Grow and Colfax declared that all doubt about these States was past. Every New England State was now certain.

Michigan and California came into line, the Pacific coast responding to the Atlantic and the lakes, and West Virginia, with an unexpectedly large majority, took her place, while Nevada and Nebraska reached across the Rocky Mountains, hailing the Alleghenies. Bands of music saluted the victor from the streets; fireworks illuminated the neighborhood, and cannon announced the peaceful victory of Grant. But Grant was still as calm and imperturbable as ever. His adherents were elated but his equanimity was undisturbed. At length word was brought that North Carolina was loyal once more, the first Southern State that had voted since 1861. The room was crowded with Congressmen, judges, town and country politicians, army officers, reporters, all apparently more eager than the man on whose account they were gathered. When they compared the returns, and lingered to receive more, a despatch arrived from Petroleum V. Nasby, who forwarded his resignation as Postmaster, and announced that he had gone into the grocery business. After this the torrent of news and congratulations was incessant, interrupted only by the comments of the little party, but more than the requisite number of electoral votes was now secure, and by degrees the citizens dropped away, and a little after midnight the President elect of the United States retired from the scene of his latest triumph as modestly as he had left the little house at Appomattox, where four years ago he received the previous surrender of the enemies of his country.

Mr. Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 4.—As soon as returns announced 71 gain for Grant and Colfax in South Bend, Colfax's home, over the October vote, the people crowded into the Court House, where the returns were to be read, and Mr. Colfax and his step-father, with a few of his life-long friends from the days of his boyhood, among them J. H. Harper, C. M. Heaton, William Miller, and George Milburn, went to the depot, where three operators were soon at work receiving on six wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company the news that poured on him from all points of the Union, which was copied and sent down to the thronged Court House. By 9 o'clock the fact that the triumph was even more overwhelming than had been anticipated was manifest, and by 10 o'clock his townsmen insisted on his coming to the Court House to see how happy they felt. Arriving there, the whole audience rose and gave vent to continued cheers, throwing up their hats, and repeating loud and long, and it was with difficulty that order was restored, so that he could be heard in return for their enthusiastic congratulations. During his remarks he was frequently interrupted by most exuberant and rapturous applause. As soon as this prolonged, repeated, and enthusiastic cheering was quieted down, Mr. Colfax addressed them briefly in substance as follows:—He said that their happy faces showed how joyous they were at the magnificent victory that had been won for the right to-day, but he could not but remember that there were others far happier. The sorely-tried Union men of the South, subjected to outrage, to insult, and to murderous assaults, had felt that their only hope of protection was in this commanding decision of the people. This victory meant peace for every man in every section. It meant defense for the defenseless and strength for the weak. The onlooking world, too, would understand by this decision that loyalty was to be triumphant South as well as North, and unrepentant traitors would understand that the sacrifices made to crush the spirit of treason and the blood shed by over three hundred thousand martyred soldiers were not to be in vain. He said the party which had been thus overwhelmed by the indignant people would need new leaders and new principles before they could attempt another campaign, and they would not be likely again to employ Wade Hampton to write their platform or Vallandigham to nominate their Presidential ticket. He closed with an expression of the gratitude he felt for the affection they had so constantly expressed for him; for the unshaken confidence they had for a lifetime reposed in him, and for the earnestness with which they had rejoiced at his every success in life as if it had been their own.

When he ceased speaking there was a general rush for hand-shaking, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. Colfax could free himself from the crowd so that he might return to the telegraph office, where returns were being received as fast as lightning could transmit them. During the evening Mr. Washburne telegraphed for news from Indiana, and said General Grant was in his parlor enjoying the despatches, and Mr. Colfax sent all the returns he had by towns and counties from this hard fought State.

At midnight the returns are still pouring in, and the jubilant crowd at the Court House mixing in songs and shouts and speeches and stories, and music in the intervals between the despatches.

WHAT NEXT?

Wendell Phillips is Very Solicitous for the Future, and Lectures the People.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

Abolitionists and all earnest radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self defense. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States Government to the hands of Rebels, should be at once considered, in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom, by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of national education which shall be comprehensive, and at least co-extensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the reassembling of Congress is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union. Such an amendment, if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, would, without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number.

With the triumphant re-election of General Butler, and the well-known desire of most of the new Southern members for the revival of the measure, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and deposition of Johnson by the beginning of the new year. With Wade even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as Rousseau, Steedman & Company, of New Orleans, replaced by Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the Reconstruction laws properly revised and amended; with suffrage and the right to hold office vouchsafed to the negro everywhere the nation may be well on the way towards "peace," having secured its essential conditions, before Grant is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro is perpetuated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President. "Let us have peace," then, by promptly doing those things which make for peace.

The new era which opens before us, with the significant defeat of the slaveholders and their apologists on Tuesday, is full of interest to abolitionists and conscious radicals, to whom the national contest means something more than a mere partisan strife, to end with election day. Our many triumphs in the past have been won under circumstances of adverse opposition much more formidable than anything we are likely to have to encounter in the near future. Opposition we are likely to have, but now, as heretofore, logic and right are on our side. We have but to press urgently and perseveringly our demand, and our past successes are a guarantee of ultimate complete triumph. The *Times*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, and the "conservatives" for whom they speak, already exultant at what they deem the eclipse of radicalism, reckon without their host in supposing it to be within the power of General Grant, if, as they allege, it be his disposition to materially obstruct the progress of Radical reformation in national politics. If the Republican party consents to be the instrument of that beneficent reformation, all will be well with both the party and the country. If it refuses, it will be worse for the party. There is no halfway house for permanent lodgment between slavery and genuine republicanism. The only true formidable opponents the abolitionists ever had were the brain champions of the slave system while their power was co-extensive with the nation, and their leadership acknowledged North and South. Their day is over. The earnest radicals are the positive force in the new order of things. The tendency of this century is to universal radical republicanism.

THE OLD REBELLION.

Something More About the Fort Pillow Massacre.

The Chicago *Evening Post* publishes a correspondence between Captain John B. Cherry and Colonel Thomas J. Jackson concerning the massacre at Fort Pillow. Colonel Jackson, late an officer in the service, is a citizen of New Albany, Indiana, and writes as follows:—

"Fort Pillow was commanded by my senior, Major L. F. Booth, with four companies of my regiment. The first attack made by the Rebels under Forrest was about sunrise. About 10 o'clock a flag of truce was seen approaching the fort. M. J. Leeming and a captain of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry received the flag. The proposition under the flag was rejected. One of the party with the flag announced that he was General Forrest. While consultations were going on under the flag of truce the Rebels were continually changing their positions, moving up the ravines closer to the fort. This was noticed by Captain James Marshall of the navy, who states as his reason for not firing upon the Rebels for this violation of the flag was that he was afraid that if they did capture the fort they would use that as an excuse for an indiscriminate slaughter of the command. After the proposition under the truce was rejected, and their violations of all rules of honorable warfare, they charged the fort 5000 strong, guarded by 600 men, a fort built for about 5000 men; they made several charges before they captured the fort; it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the fort was taken; there was no surrender of the fort, but, unable to hold out longer against such fearful odds, the enemy having gotten into the fort, they fell to the ground, throwing down their muskets, asking for quarter, and then commenced the fearful butchery of the men; whites and blacks were shot down, wounded and dying men were brained with the butts of muskets, and men were buried alive. While the murdering was going on the Rebels were continually saying, It is Forrest's order to show no quarter, they are all a set of Yankees and Tennessee traitors.' Colonel Duckworth stated to R. M. McLean the day before the attack upon Fort Pillow that they intended to show no quarter to the garrison, and this fearful massacre did not cease with the first day's fighting, but continued the next day, the 13th day of April. After all resistance was in vain; after Major Bradford had become separated from the command, Captain Carson, the ranking officer of the 6th United States Colored Artillery, with the evident intention of surrendering what few men were left of the 6th, started towards the Rebels without arms. When he approached one of their officers he was asked to what regiment he belonged; he answered the 6th United States Colored Artillery. They then and there murdered him. Lieutenant Akerstrom, Quartermaster of the 13th Tennessee, was crucified, then burned."

—The Union Pacific Railroad are forwarding snow-ploughs to the end of their track.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington--Johnson's Amusing Attempt to Form Grant's Cabinet.

The Elections--The Result in New Jersey and Connecticut.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Johnson Forming Grant's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The most amusing episode of to-day is the effort by Johnson to make up a Cabinet for Grant. He wants Grant to continue Schofield and Seward in their present positions. Schofield might do, but Seward gave in his adhesion at too late an hour to be rewarded with honors by the Republicans whom he villified so malignantly in his Auburn speech. Ohio and Pennsylvania will both be represented in the Cabinet, but by whom cannot be determined for some time.

FROM EUROPE.

Honors to Minister Johnson--His Address--The Duke of Montpensier.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Sheriffs of London gave a dinner last evening, at which Reverdy Johnson was the chief guest, and had an enthusiastic reception. In reply to the toast, "The United States," Mr. Johnson said, although a Southerner, he always believed the Union should be preserved at any cost. He extolled the heroes of the war, and particularly Generals Grant, Sherman, Hancock, and Sheridan, and Admirals Farragut and Porter. He believed that the American debt would be paid in gold, and said the American people would have been ungrateful if they had not elected General Grant to the Presidency.

Mr. Johnson dines with the workingmen of London the last part of this month.

Unanimous Opposition to the Duke of Montpensier.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Gaulois* asserts that the members of the provisional government at Madrid are unanimous in their opposition to the Duke of Montpensier in his aspirations for imperial honors.

This Morning's Commercial Advices.

LONDON, Nov. 5—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; 5-20s heavy at 74½@7.4; Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to October 31, since the last report, were 16,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 5—A. M.—Sugar, to arrive, 25s. Linseed Cakes, £12@£12 10s. for Western in bags.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

All is Quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Very many Democrats now assert their entire satisfaction with Grant's election, and propose harmony and acquiescence. The Ninth Baltimore

Grant and Colfax Club

advertise to hold a "love feast and 'experience meeting' at their hall this evening, saying, "We have fought the good fight, and victory is ours." The new dispensation of the gospel of peace will be proclaimed by many tongues.

The Sixteenth ward Republicans fire

A Salute

of two hundred guns this afternoon, in honor of the victory. Preparations are making for a

Grand Republican Demonstration

at the earliest opportunity, and an ovation to General Grant when he passes through Baltimore.

In the United States District Court yesterday, nine cases against prominent Baltimoreans for

Treasonable Acts

during the riots of the 10th of April, 1861, were settled.

THE ELECTIONS.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, Nov. 5.—Seymour's majority in New Jersey is about 2000, and Randolph's majority for Governor 2500 to 3000. In the First Congressional district, Moore (Rep.) has 2500 to 3000 majority. Second district, Haight (Dem.) has 800 to 1000 majority. Third district, Bird (Dem.) has 3500 majority. Fourth district, Hall (Rep.) has 82 majority. Fifth district, Cleveland (Dem.) has 1500 majority.

The Assembly stands 28 Republicans to 32 Democrats. In the Senate the Democrats gain one, and the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be six.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority 3044, a Republican gain of 4845. The total vote of the State is 99,000, being within 300 of the largest ever cast.

The New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The majority of John Morrissey, in the Fifth Congressional district, is 11,221.

Explosion in a Factory.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A tank in the soap and candle manufactory of George Shillerson exploded yesterday, nearly destroying the building and injuring two persons. The loss is $25,000, with no insurance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

The Stock Market was weak and demoralized this morning, and a semi panic prevailed. Government securities declined 2@3 per cent. 103 was bid for 10-40s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 103 for '62 5-20s; 104½ for 64 5-20s; 107 July, '65, 5-20s; and 107⅞ for '67 5-20s. City loans were lower. The new issue sold 102@102½, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 6000 shares of Reading sold at 46⅛@48⅛, closing at the former rate, a decline of 2⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 29, a decline of 2. 66 was bid for Norristown; 57¾ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; and 24½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 15½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; 34 for Fifth and Sixth; and 20 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 31½. 157 was bid for Philadelphia 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27¼, a decline of 1; and Susquehanna Canal at 14, a decline of 1; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 31 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, New..102½ | $800 do...New...1 62½ | 100 sh Read R...bcd. 48⅜ | 100 do...bin. 47⅝ | 100 do...b10. 47⅝ | 100 do...b&n. 4 44 | 200 do...b5&in. 47⅜ | 100 do...5...47⅝ | 100 do...c.47 1-16 | 100 do...c.47 | 100 do...47⅝ | 200 do...c.47 | 100 do...47⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...b&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...b&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...5...48⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...Mon&i. 48⅝ | 100 do...5d...48⅝ | 100 do...5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...b&5in. 48⅝ | 100 do...48⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...5...48⅝ | 100 do...b5&in. 48⅝ | 100 do...Mon&i. 48⅝ | 100 do...5...48⅝

$1000 do...New...1 62½ | $1200 do...New...1 62½ | $100 do...New...101 | 20 sh Mech Bk...31½ | 1-0 an Leh N...5...27⅝ | 100 do...27⅝ | 100 do...27 | 100 do...b30...27⅝ | 200 do...27 | 200 sh Cata Pri...18...29 | 100 do...29 | 50 sh Susq Cl...14 | 100 do...14 | 55 do...opg.&in...54 | 3 do...54 | 100 do...c.&p...54 | 100 sh Read R...b14...47⅝ | 400 do...b30w.47⅝ | 100 do...47⅝ | 200 do...47⅝ | 400 do...b10...47⅝ | 100 do...c.47 3-4 | 200 do...47⅝

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	132¼	12·09 P. M.	132⅜
10·15 "	132⅜	12·20 "	132⅜
10·43 "	132¼	12 30 "	132⅜
11·22 "	132⅜	12 50 "	132¼
12 00 P. M.	132¼	12·52 "	132⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; do. 1862, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1864, 104½@105; do., 1865, 104½@105⅛; do. 1865, new, 107@107⅛; do., 1867, new, 107½@108; do., 1868, 107¼@108⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 132½@132⅝, Silver, 128@130½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, do., 106@107; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¼@105; do., 1865, 104¼@105¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107@108; do., 1867 107¼@108¼; do. 1868, 107½@108½; 10-40s, 103@104. Gold, 132½.

New York Stock Quotations--1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	124¾	Pitts.F.W.andChi.	109¼
N.Y. and E. R.	39⅛	Tol. & Wabash R.	57⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅛

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What May be Expected from Grant's Administration.

From the N. Y. Nation.

One of the unfortunate but inevitable accompaniments of a canvass, or in fact of all government by popular agitation, is that a measure cannot be carried without exciting extravagant expectations as to its result. It is impossible, for instance, in the present or any probable condition of the human faculties, to elect a President by a party vote without leading the majority to look for a much greater improvement in the condition of the country as the reward of their exertions than is in the nature of things possible. Consequently, few Presidents ever pass through one term without greatly disappointing their supporters. Of course there would be some disappointment, even if an archangel were put in the chair, for it would not be in the power of an archangel to reward everybody who took an active part in the canvass, according to the applicant's own estimate of his deserts. But there is also sure to be a good deal of disappointment for which the hack politician is not responsible. No man can have ten or fifteen eulogistic "lives" written of him, or have several hundred orators and newspapers devote themselves for half a year to extolling him, and making light of his defects, without suffering from the cold criticisms of later and calmer days. Moreover, there is no man out of office, and who has never held office, who can ever have his fitness for office weighed accurately, even by the acutest observer. The number of those in every State of whom it may be said, with slight modification, what Tacitus said of Galba, that they enjoy a reputation for statesmanship the continuance of which depends on their never being called on to govern, is necessarily very great. Moreover, we have had a good many Presidents whose elevation was not even due to an untested reputation for administrative capacity, but simply to accident or intrigue.

The very best and ablest man must, therefore, owing to causes which have their root in human nature itself, expect to see the lustre of his name considerably dimmed by the time his first term of office has closed. We have little doubt this will prove true of Grant as of others, though none of his predecessors since Washington has gone through, under the eyes of the nation, before assuming office, such a severe trial of all his qualities, mental as well moral, as he has. His enemies have tried in vain to represent him as a mere soldier, and to warn people against him, for reasons that would apply to St. Arnaud or Pelissier and Windischgratz; and the reason they have failed is, that the man who succeeds at the head of an American volunteer army can never be a mere soldier. A mere soldier could not and cannot command such an organization, because it is not and cannot be made the perfect military machine which is all set in motion by touching a single spring, as the Austrian or French army is. Even when in its best state for military purposes, it retains very largely its civil character, and has to be managed and manœuvred with a very large amount of that civil prudence, that power of persuasion, respect for prejudices and peculiarities, and skill in judging of individual character, which go to make a statesman's success. An American general who maintains good relations with the Federal Government, good relations with the Governors of the States, retains the confidence and respect of the troops and the good opinion of the public during arduous and difficult campaigns, such as Grant's have been, has passed through an ordeal such as no foreign general is ever called upon to encounter, and must possess many of the highest qualities of a civil ruler.

Within a few days Grant will, we believe, be elected. [He has been, since the *Nation* man wrote this.—Ed. Eve. Tel.] While, therefore, perfectly aware that the triumph of the Republican party and the installation of Grant in the White House will not bring or even materially hasten the millennium, we believe there are certain things of the highest value which a man who is neither sanguine nor excited may, after due allowance has been made for the froth of the campaign, count on as all but certain to result from it. It will, in the first place, we will not say put an end to crimes and outrages at the South, but it will greatly diminish their number—so far diminish it as to produce what will be—for the South—a condition of peace and security; and this not wholly, or even in great part, by the application of force, for Grant will not have at his disposal the means of policing the South. But he will have the means of ending the flagrant disorders, partly by the supply of aid to the civil authorities in bad cases, and partly through the effect on the Southern imagination of the fact that the malcontents have neither sympathy nor support to look for at Washington. It must be remembered that order is not preserved in any community—not even in conquered communities—by the direct use of force. A reasonable apprehension of punishment, and a tolerably clear apprehension of the uselessness of resistance, is all that the most turbulent community needs to reduce it to something like tranquillity. Even in the worst districts of the South, the great bulk of the people desire a quiet life, and it only needs the belief that the state of things now established is not to be changed by assassination or arson, and that attempts to change it in this way will be repressed with the strong hand, to produce as close a semblance of order even in Texas as is possible in the existing moral condition of the population. The election of Grant will, in fact, be the approval by the country, after four years' deliberation, of the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress. The most sanguine or flighty Southern politician will hardly continue to hope for the reversal of such a judgment as this.

In the next place, although we do not flatter ourselves that Grant's election will completely remove all danger to the public credit, it will give all the weight and influence of the Government, and of a formal expression of public opinion, to that portion of the Republican party which advocates the honest payment of the public debt. It will not silence the Butlerites; it may not prevent a split of the Republican party on this very question, and the return of its chief knaves and a large body of its more recent recruits to their old places in the Democratic ranks. But it will certainly cow, and may silence, the repudiators until the finances have been reduced to order, and something like a settled policy adopted with regard to revenue and taxation. That this is the general expectation both at home and abroad is shown in the rise in the value of greenbacks and Government bonds since the recent State elections. That is to say, the merest prospect of Grant's triumph has carried us nearly a fifth of the way towards specie payments without any cost to the country. His election will carry us still further, and then an economical management of the Treasury, and the suppression of war-horses in the House and Senate, will, it is to be hoped, speedily do the rest.

Though last, not least, Grant's election will afford the best chance that has ever been offered of a reform in the civil service. It is only lately that the necessity of this has become fully apparent to the public. While population was small, society simple, and the work of government comparatively light, the evils of the existing system were not very striking. Since the war they have assumed proportions which it is no exaggeration to call awful, for they positively threaten the existence of the Government. From Presidents taken from the ranks of the regular politicians, bred under the influence of party usages and traditions, it was useless to expect any assistance in the work of reform. Even to Mr. Lincoln, honest and well-meaning as he was, the present plan of appointing public servants wore the appearance of a portion of the natural order of the universe, and there was something pathetic as well as painful in watching him devoting the first three precious months of his first term of office—when the enemy was literally at the gates, and the Government apparently in the throes of dissolution—to the distribution of "the spoils" in such manner as to "satisfy the claims of localities" and reward the various hack politicians of all degrees who had taken part in the canvass.

Now, Grant is not a regular politician. He will be the first President the country has had for many a long day on whom old party doctrines, as to "spoils" and "claims," will have no influence. He has been bred in a very different and a very much better school—a school in which honor and merit are still words that mean something, and that stand for forces in human affairs. He has shown, too, in his administration of the army, that he knows a good man when he sees him, and that as soon as he sees him he clasps him to him with hooks of steel. He is by education and temperament the foe of jobbers, intriguers, and blatterers, and will undoubtedly apply to the civil service, in so far as he can, the rules of selection and promotion by aid of which he has given such splendid illustration to American military annals. We may therefore look for, at his hands, in the first place—if he gets a fair amount of support from the Senate—the formation of a cabinet in which knowledge and ability will count for a great deal, and the "claims of localities" and party usages for very little. We should not be surprised, for instance, and should be very much pleased—though we know nothing whatever about the probabilities—to see him put Mr. Sumner in the State Department and Mr. Wells in the Treasury. In the next place, the attempts to reform the whole civil service in which Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Patterson are engaged, and which will be renewed when Congress meets, will undoubtedly receive from him an amount of hearty support such as no regular politician would give them. He, like all military and naval officers, will, when brought into actual contact with the diplomatic, revenue, and postal service, be sickened by the spectacle of disorder and corruption which they offer, and will do what he can to make them what the army and navy are—a credit to the country instead of a shame and scandal.

The English Elections.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The English Parliament will be dissolved in a few days, and the elections will immediately take place. The result is looked forward to with great interest, on account of the probable influence of the new Reform bill upon the election of members. It is estimated that a million new voters will be enfranchised under the new act. This amounts to very nearly one-half the present electoral vote in England, and so large an addition might naturally be expected to result in a much more liberal and democratic House of Commons than has been known since the time of Cromwell.

But the Tory fears upon this subject are not likely to be realized. Several years must elapse before the English people can realize the full benefits of the extension of the franchise. The influence of the aristocratic and wealthy classes is so great that the complexion of the new House of Commons will scarcely undergo any change. There may be a few less Tories and a few more liberals, but the democratic popular element will scarcely be represented at all. One reason for this arises from the fact that the House of Commons is essentially composed of rich men. Every member pays his own expenses, there are no salaries, and social prestige or exclusiveness will continue to keep poor radical reformers out of the House until the American plan of paying legislators shall have been adopted.

The chief issue in the English canvass seems to turn upon the Irish Church question. The great rival orators and statesmen, Disraeli and Gladstone, have joined issue upon this subject. Mr. Disraeli heads the opposition of Reform, and opposes the establishment of the Irish Church by pressing into his service the old worn-out cry of "No Popery!" It remains to be seen how much this will help him. The Prime Minister is shrewd and far-seeing, and he probably does not greatly overrate the immense amount of bitter sectarian hate that can be excited in England upon any question involving danger to the Established Church. He takes the ground that the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church, with its enormous revenues and privileges, will be followed by a crusade against the Established Church in England. He is probably correct in this, as it is scarcely in the nature of things that the progressive English people can long continue to tolerate the absurdity of a State religion of any kind.

But there are in England alone about twenty thousand Episcopal clergymen, and of these nineteen-twentieths will be Mr. Disraeli's most active supporters. They are all men of education; many of them possess wealth and high social distinction, and can influence many persons; and they constitute an immense recruiting body for the clever Prime Minister. They will pound the "drum ecclesiastic" against Gladstone and Irish Church Reform at a furious rate, and will be certain to exercise no unimportant influence upon the issue of the election.

That Mr. Disraeli will succeed in gathering a majority in the new House of Commons is possible rather than probable. It is no more probable that the English people could vote to perpetuate the abuses of the Irish Church system than that the Northern people could vote to restore slavery in the South. But prejudice and sectarian bitterness go a long way in many countries besides our own, and the Prime Minister may succeed in procuring a kind of half-and-half Reform Parliament, that will neutralize any real reform, and only consent at last to concede just enough of justice to break the force of the charges of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, and thus keep himself and his friends in power a few years longer.

The Outcry About Disfranchisement.

From the N. Y. Times.

The falsehoods of the Democratic press on the subject of disfranchisement attain their climax in the *Express*, which tells its readers that

"Thirty thousand white men are disfranchised in Western Virginia, two hundred thousand in Virginia, seventy thousand in Texas, ninety thousand in Mississippi, eighty thousand in Tennessee, ninety thousand in Missouri, and large numbers in the other Southern States. This was done by the radicals. More than half a million whites denied the right to vote to gratify party craft, and the power conferred upon as many negroes! Is this 'a government of the people by the people,' such as white men fought to perpetuate?"

Two hundred thousand disfranchised in Virginia? General Schofield's report, dated December 13, 1867, shows that in the entire State only 16,343 failed to register from any cause, and of these not more than 12,000 are actually disfranchised under the Reconstruction acts.

Seventy thousand disfranchised in Texas? That is the Democratic fiction. The simple truth being that in the whole State less than 4000 are disfranchised. Competent authorities fix the number at 3000, basing their estimate on a comparison of the number registered now with the number of voters in 1860. We allow a wider margin and call it 4000.

Ninety thousand disfranchised in Mississippi? So the *Express* says. The total number registered there is 139,690, of whom about 60,000 are whites. In 1860 the total number of voters was 69,000. It is safe to assume that the new white voters fall short of the voters killed during the war, and in that case the aggregate disfranchised cannot exceed 9000.

Again, 90,000 in Missouri? Mere guesswork, evidently. The St. Louis *Democrat*, in the fulness of local knowledge, states the number at between 20,000 and 25,000.

"More than half a million whites denied the right to vote," exclaims our Democratic instructor, referring to the aggregate result in all the Southern States. A careful examination of the registration returns in the ten States to which the Reconstruction acts apply, and a comparison of these returns with the number of white voters in 1860, brings us to the conclusion that at no time did the disfranchisement enacted by Congress affect more than 70,000 men, of whom probably 25,000 are to be found in the three States not yet restored to the Union. A total of 70,000, distributed over ten States, does not tally with the sweeping allegations invented by the Democrats for partisan purposes.

Moreover, the Reconstruction acts entail no permanent disfranchisement. Not a solitary citizen, white or black, is deprived of a vote, by Congressional action, in any of the reconstructed States. The question of suffrage reverts to the States so soon as they comply with the requirements of law, and the comparatively trifling disfranchisement ordered by Congress ends.

How, then, have the reconstructed States dealt with the question of disfranchisement? The Democratic accusation implies a continuance of the disability imposed by Congress down to the present time. As a matter of fact, however, the charge is untrue. Not only have the restored States not adopted a proscriptive policy, but with two exceptions they have pursued a most liberal course. Louisiana and Arkansas alone uphold a system of disfranchisement—the latter State in a modified form. Alabama, which at first enacted disabilities, subsequently abolished them, and disfranchisement no longer exists there. In North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, every citizen is a voter. We believe that the whole sum of disfranchisement in the restored States does not cover more than ten or twelve thousand votes, and these are divided between Louisiana and Arkansas. Everywhere else all the whites vote freely.

With disfranchisement in West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, Congress and reconstruction are in no manner connected. The wisdom of continuing a policy which had its origin in the exigencies of the Rebellion may well be doubted; but that is a matter to be decided by the States themselves. Congress is no more responsible for the imposition of the disability or the failure to abolish it, than for the more sweeping disfranchisement which is kept up by the Democrats in Maryland and Kentucky. If it is proper in Maryland, why not in Missouri? If right in Kentucky, why not also in Tennessee? Color is certainly not a greater crime than rebellion.

The Mexicanizing Radicals.

From the N. Y. World.

Now that the election is over, and that New York has neither been burned nor sacked nor its citizens put to the sword, we desire to impress upon the public mind a just and abiding sense of the behavior of those persons who, being in authority among the radicals, sought to use that authority for the purpose of Mexicanizing the politics of this metropolis.

The word is not a complimentary word to "our sister republic," but it is exactly expressive, and we shall make no apologies for using it, therefore, to Juarez or Ortega or Porfirio Diaz, or anybody else who may happen just now to be in power in the halls of the Montezumas. None of our own politicians, not even Charles Sumner or Horace Greeley, has the trick of noble phrases more at his fingers' ends than the Mexican leaders. God and Liberty do duty in their speeches as Humanity and Equality (with large capitals) do in the *Tribune*. But, like our own radical politicians, the Mexican leaders recognize only two levers for moving the popular action—the lever of passion and the lever of fear. Of course, the natural result in Mexico is that every political contest rapidly degenerates into an armed conflict. What has resulted from the long habits of Mexican politicians in Mexico is threatened by the growing habit of radical leaders in this country. During the whole canvass which ended with Tuesday's election the radical journals appealed to the passions of the people. They urged the election of Grant on the ground that the victorious North ought to impress its victory upon the defeated South. They blew steadily upon the embers of sectional hatred. They scattered broadcast through the land the most atrocious misrepresentations of Democratic principles and the vilest libels upon Democratic leaders. Their columns were filled with a noise of trumpets and of drums. They circulated pictures meant to inflame the lust of vengeance in the popular heart, to keep alive the bitterest memories of the civil war, to madden the ignorant negroes into a fury of race against the whites. Their visible and concentrated purpose was to heat the popular mind up to a point at which reason and argument should be caught up and consumed, like the sibylline oracles, in the whirl and flame of the furnace.

The journals having done their work thus up to the eve of the election, the local leaders and manipulators then took in hand the lever of fear.

The persons whom radicalism has charged with the duty of protecting the public peace and the interests of order were foremost here. The Marshal of the United States for this district, an official whose sole lawful business it is to act as the minister of the judicial authority of the Federal courts in this district, came conspicuously before the people as the agent of a plot for importing the Federal power by terrorism into the local affairs of New York city. In contempt not only of the principles of free government but of his own official oath and clear duty, this person busied himself publicly in attempting to create a general panic as to intended riots on election day, and to throw discredit on the constituted authorities of the city as unable or indisposed to keep the city's peace.

In this scandalous work he was the tool or the employer or the associate, or all three by turns, of the Police Commissioners whom radicalism at Albany has inflicted upon the community. Two of these Commissioners in particular, Manierre and Acton by name, both of whom are utterly unknown to the people of New York in any other capacity than that of political adventurers, threw off all pretense of decency and propriety in their efforts to accomplish their nefarious purpose. We do not believe there is a single respectable citizen of this city, no matter how intense may be his sympathy with the radical party in its national policy, who can have read the report given in the *Tribune* of the conduct of Manierre and Acton at the Police Commissioners' office on Monday evening without shame and indignation. Acton in particular was so violent in his desire to see the bayonet brought out into our streets on election day, and so insolent in his accusations of fraud against his own colleagues who declined to go along with him in his fury, that he compelled the Mayor of the city, who was present, to say that "he was afraid if Commissioner Acton displayed as much excitement on Tuesday as he did on Monday, he would not only run a risk of losing his own life, but would also cause the loss of many others." Not even this rebuke could, however, prevent Acton and his confederates from confirming their Superintendent, the notorious Kennedy, in his determination to provoke a public riot if possible by ordering his policemen to make an illegal disposition of persons arrested by them. With these men the Governor of the State also acted. Governor Fenton ostentatiously came down from Albany, and, after closeting himself with a committee of leading radical partisans, gave it forth publicly that he was in consultation with the "Major-General commanding the First Division of New York militia," and that he would spend the day of the election at the police headquarters, in readiness to proclaim martial law. In the face of all these proceedings, as to the nature and tendency of which no sane man can entertain a question, what was the attitude of the people of this great city?

Neither did fear demoralize nor fever madden them. The day passed off as all who know the resolute and intelligent fidelity of the people of this great capital to the fundamental principles of free government knew that it would pass off. New York preserved her composure, uttered her will, and did her duty. Once again, as so often in the past, this magnificent stronghold of true Democracy and of popular rights put her enemies and slanderers conspicuously to shame. Once more, as often in the past, she approved herself the champion and the hope of sound American principles. But in doing this, did she not also hold up clearly before Heaven for a warning and a sign the moral guilt and the public peril involved in the committal of great public trusts to the Mexicanizing votaries of fraud and violence whom the radicals inflict upon us in ministers and servants of the law?

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE AGENCY 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL ..... $460,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS ..... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1867 $850,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 9 12

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies unassessable and non-forfeitable.
Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—
Thomas T. Tasker, James B Longacre, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, John A. Wright, Charles Spencer, P. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, R. H. Worne,
10 24m8m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 8

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11amth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail. 5 29

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15] FREE GALLERY.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On the 26th of April next the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows into the United States will be celebrated in this city. The programme is entertaining and varied, embracing odes, orations, processions, and other features. At the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to be held this month, committees will be appointed to aid the parent body in making arrangements for the celebration.

—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Charles Adams, residing on Fifth street, above Spruce, was attacked by a party of ruffians on Spruce street, near Seventh, who beat him severely, and robbed him of his watch, money, and papers, together with his overcoat, dress coat, vest and hat.

—Last evening Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie was inaugurated President of the Celtic Association. The ceremonies took place at Gartland's Hall, on Eleventh street, below Market, and were participated in by a large audience. Dr. William Carroll presided, and James O'Donnell acted as Secretary. Dr. Carroll made an address.

—John Carroll, who was judge of the election in the Sixth division of the Sixth ward, was arrested by Officer Frank Wilson, of the Fourth district, charged with misdemeanor in office. It is alleged that the accused refused to receive the vote of Augustus Erbsmehl, who had a naturalization paper which had been issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions. He was held in $200 bail to answer at court by Recorder Gavin.

—The Nineteenth Ward Union League fired a salute of one hundred guns last evening in honor of the victory on Tuesday.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday:—

Samuel Jackson, aged 28 years, residing at No. 119 Munshio street, was badly beaten by roughs.

George Hart, aged 22, residing at No. 608 South street, was also seriously injured in like manner.

Edward McShea, aged 17 years, residing at the corner of Tenth and Ellsworth streets, had the end of his nose bitten off.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¾.

—Montgomery Blair, like Frank P. Blair, Jr., is indisposed.

—Horatio Seymour wants to be United States Senator in place of Governor Morgan.

—Nine hundred miles of track have been laid on the Pacific Railroad west of Omaha.

—Seymour's Hamptonite friends voted early and often throughout the South on Tuesday.

—The steamship Wyoming, from this port on Saturday last, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

—Phillips, who was sentenced to be hung at Richmond to-morrow, has been respited for sixty days.

—Governor Morgan and General Schenck announce that it is not necessary for Congress to meet on the 10th inst.

—John S. and George H. Wise, son and nephew of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, will have their trial for attempting to kill Edward A. Pollard, at Baltimore, on the 12th inst.

—The portraits of Grant and Colfax were in great demand yesterday among the clerks in the various departments at Washington. Of course all the Seymourites and Johnsonites holding offices at the capital and throughout the country have suddenly become Republicans.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Post* announces the following programme:—A quasi official dissolution of Parliament will take place on the 11th inst. All uncontested elections are to commence on the 16th; contested elections in boroughs on the 11th, and in counties at a later date. The new Parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday, December 9, when the Queen's speech will be delivered and the policy of the Ministry on the questions at issue announced. Mr. Dennison will be re-elected Speaker.

It is believed that the House will be ready to proceed to business by Monday, the 14th of December. The Opposition will probably move as a test question an amendment to the Queen's speech, which the House will debate on Friday, the 18th, when it is supposed the motion will be carried by a large majority, and the House will be adjourned until the following Monday. On reassembling the House the Premier will announce his resignation and that of his colleagues in the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone will follow with a motion to adjourn over for the holidays, to afford an opportunity for the formation of a new Cabinet.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 4.—John Bright was publicly received here yesterday by the Lord Provost and members of the city government, and presented with the freedom of the city.

The Court of Session of Edinburgh, on a final appeal, has rendered a decision disallowing the claims of women to the right of franchise.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—King William to-day opened the Prussian Diet. He said that new sources of revenue were needed to provide for the increased expenditures; that the relations with all foreign powers were satisfactory and friendly. He hoped Spain would succeed in independently reconstructing her affairs on a basis which would render the future welfare of her people secure. The King concluded by declaring that the wishes of sovereigns and a popular craving for peace would secure peace, and should remove those groundless fears of which advantage is too often taken by the enemies of peace.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—General Dulce delays his departure for Cuba on account of sickness. He takes out a decree providing for the election of deputies. He is also instructed to carry into force measures to liberalize the administration; to establish the liberty of the press; divide the island into three provinces, and suppress unpopular institutions.

General Contreras has been appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico.

Olazaga and his party have issued a manifesto urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchical form of government in Spain.

It is positively asserted that the Government will now recognize the Mexican republic.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Provisional Government has abolished customs duties in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands on goods and materials for works of public utility.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The officers and men of the Spanish navy have been placed on the same footing as to rank and pay as the army.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The *Patrie* says Minister Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy, will arrive in Paris in January, and will make propositions to open to foreign commerce, ports in the interior waters of China, to have European Consuls in all the great cities of the Empire, and send Chinese Consuls to the principal cities of Europe.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—It is said that Baron von Beust urges a peaceful settlement of the Schleswig dispute.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The report that American vessels of war were sent up the Paraguay river to Asuncion is confirmed. They have been ordered to demand the immediate release of the members of the United States Legation.

President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Confederation, desires to assimilate the civil laws of his country to those of the United States.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The Haytien war vessels Petion and Salnave, late from Matanzas, have bombarded Port Jeremie seven days. President Salnave commanded in person. The American, English, and French Consuls demanded that time be allowed for the removal of the women and children, but the request was denied and the bombardment commenced without further notice.

Many women and children were killed, and all the houses in the city, including consular offices, were destroyed or badly injured. An attack was made on the town by the land forces of Salnave during the bombardment, but failed. A British man-of-war is on the way to Jeremie to watch the proceedings of the Haytien fleet and prevent any violation of the rights of foreign residents, for which the Haytiens show little respect.

The excitement and indignation in Hayti against Americans are increasing. This hostility is caused in part by the fact that the Haytien Government was furnished with its war vessels by American ship-owners, and that these vessels are manned by Americans, who do not refuse to execute the cruel orders of Salnave. It is expected that the bombardment of Jacmel will soon follow.

That place is protected by batteries, in which some good ordnance is mounted, and if attacked will make a resolute defense.

Santa Anna has arrived at San Domingo. He landed at Puerto Plata, but had not decided whether to remain there or proceed to the capital.

The following intelligence has been received from Venezuela:—

General Plaza has been elected President of Bolivar.

General Monagas had a relapse of his recent illness, and his life is despaired of.

The National Convention was discussing the decree to appoint an acting President.

General Sutherland has agreed to surrender three vessels of war remaining in his possession, and to leave the country. It is reported that the two parties—the Codos and Liberals—who united to overthrow President Falcon are quarrelling, and a serious breach is threatened.

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 3.—The barque Jennie Cobb, Henley, master, from New Orleans, put in here to-day, requiring a new foremast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The President

kept close house to-day and received but few visitors. The leading Democrats give him a wide berth and most of them are invisible, as they

Can't Stand the Storm

of ridicule which meets them on every side. Secretary Welles visited Johnson to condole with him, and Schofield also called on some War Office business. These were the only visitors of note at the Executive mansion.

Postmaster-General Randall

is philosophic over the result, which he expected.

Montgomery Blair

is reported sick, with a mustard plaster on his throat, which keeps him from public sight.

At Grant's Headquarters

everything was quiet. General Dent, his brother-in-law, received a few visitors, who inquired as to when Grant would return, which question Dent could not answer; but from the fact that last week a request came from Galena to send all the winter clothing of the family out there, it is supposed they will not return much before

Congress Meets,

in December. It is conceded no session will be held next week.

Secretary McCulloch

is overwhelmed with applications to be reinstated from the male and female clerks discharged last week, but has been compelled to decline such requests, as there are no appropriations to pay these people. The ladies are exceedingly importunate, and the Secretary can scarcely get rid of them.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Frauds in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The authorities have evidence that fifteen thousand illegal votes were cast in this city, and Mr. Hoffman's election will be contested. The fraudulent vote is estimated as high as twenty-five thousand. Inspectors and canvassers of election last night refused to obey the instructions of the Police Commissioner to make a prompt canvass of the votes cast, and it is said their action was dictated by the Tammany leaders, and agreed upon early in the day. Returns were purposely kept back, and the conduct of many canvassers can only be accounted for on the supposition that they intended to tamper with the ballots. The Court of Appeals will closely scrutinize the matter.

New York State.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Niagara county, corrected, complete, with estimates for one district, gives Griswold 319 majority; Grant, 391 majority. Skeels (Democrat) is elected in the First district by 14 majority.

Fulton county, Rep. majority 700.

Onondaga county, Rep. majority 3300.

The Western States.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Nothing later has been received to indicate any change in the Western States from previous despatches. Kentucky is reported to give 75,000 Democratic majority, and elects nine Democratic Congressmen.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Seventh ward of Jersey City, in the sparsely inhabited Seventh district, voted yesterday as follows:—Grant, 1671; Seymour, 1165. It is claimed that this is twice the number of people in the ward, and the defeated Republicans who have lost that district will contest the election.

The whole State is reported about 1000 majority for Seymour. Hudson county elects the Democratic ticket by 3000, six Representatives to the Legislature, and one Senator.

NEWARK, Nov. 4.—The State gives about 1000 Democratic majority. Randolph (Dem.) for Governor has 2500 majority. The Senate will have 12 Democrats and 9 Republicans, and the Assembly 32 Democrats and 28 Republicans, thus securing a Democrat in place of Frelinghuysen for Senator.

Moore (Rep.) 3000 majority, Haight (Dem.) 8000, Bird (Dem.) 3500, Hill (Rep.) 100, Cleveland (Dem.) 1000. Halsey will contest this.

Literary Items.

HANS ANDERSEN.—The announcement that Hans Christian Andersen was to contribute new stories to the "Riverside Magazine for Young People" doubtless took some by surprise, since he existed in their minds almost as an ancient, as little likely to turn up in the guise of a regular contributor as Æsop himself. Andersen's stories have indeed been the nursery tales of two generations, yet the great story-teller is living still, and continues to weave his delightful tissues. He is not so very old, for he was born in 1805, in Odense, Denmark, and last year a great festival was held there on the occasion of Andersen being made a citizen of honor—a popular demonstration towards one who has achieved a wider literary fame than any other native in Denmark. Andersen never married, and lives a rambling sort of life, sometimes in Copenhagen, but as often travelling in Spain, Switzerland, France, and Holland. He is a great favorite at various courts, but his true distinction consists in the fact that every home is open to him, and the poor as well as the rich know his kindly nature. He himself, in the "True Story of Life," relates a bright little scene. He was away from home, at Hamburg, we believe, and, in company with Otto Speckter, the clever artist who has illustrated his stories, was setting out for the opera house:—

"On our way," he says, "we came to an elegant house. 'We must go first in here, dear friend,' said Speckter; 'a wealthy family lives here, friends of mine, and friends of your stories; the children will be happy.'

"'But the opera,' said I.

"'Only for two minutes,' returned he, and drew me into the house, mentioned my name, and the circle of children collected around me.

"'And now tell us a tale,' said he, 'only one.'

"I told one, and then hastened away to the theatre.

"'That was an extraordinary visit,' I said.

"'An excellent one; one entirely out of the common way!' said he, exultingly. 'Only think! the children are full of Andersen and his stories. He suddenly makes his appearance among them, tells one of them himself, and then is gone! vanished! That is of itself like a fairy tale to the children, that will remain vivid in their remembrance.'

"I myself was amused by it.

"There is something very pleasant in the knowledge that henceforth Andersen will make monthly visits to American families through 'The Riverside,' even before his own countrymen hear his stories. It is a tribute to the world-wide fame he has acquired."

Lava.

M. Silvestri's analysis of the lava recently thrown out from Vesuvius shows that out of 100 parts, 39 consist of silica, 18 of lime, 13 of protoxide of iron, 2 of water, and 1 of potash; or in other words, "the specimen he examined closely resembled common wine bottle glass. A considerable variety appears to prevail, however, in the constitution of lava, not merely when we compare specimens which have come from different vents, but when the comparison is instituted between masses of lava poured forth from the same vent at different epochs. The lavas which flowed from Vesuvius before the mountain had fallen into the state of quiescence described by Strabo contain disseminated crystals of leucite, a mineral which is very rarely found in the modern lavas from this vent. And in general the latter are less crystalline than the older forms of lava. Indeed, the old lavas which flowed from Vesuvius (or Somma, as the ancient volcano was named) indicate a decided tendency to a columnar structure, corresponding to what is seen in the Giant's Causeway, the Isle of Staffa, and elsewhere.

It is a remarkable fact that the lavas of Vesuvius contain a greater variety of minerals than perhaps any other in the world. Hauy mentions that out of three hundred and eighty simple minerals known to him, no less than eighty-two have been found on Vesuvius; and of these several are peculiar to the locality. Sir Charles Lyell expresses the opinion that there have not been thrown up in fragments from some other formation, through which the gaseous explosions have burst, but have been sublimed in the crevices of lava, "just as several new earthy and metallic compounds are known to have been procured by *fumeroles* since the eruption of 1822."

—The Erie Railroad, within the past few months, has laid down 9000 tons of steel rail.

—The first sewing-silk factory in America was erected at Mansfield, Conn., in 1810.

—The Lawrence factories have a free reading room and a library of five thousand volumes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 35 | MOON RISES.....9 40
SUN SETS.....4 52 | HIGH WATER.....5 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Oct. 17
Louisiana	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Celia	New York	London	Nov. 14
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 7
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallet & Co.
Barque Woodside, Edmunds, New Orleans, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary G. Collins (new, three-masted, 290 tons), Endicott, Barbados, John R. Rue & Sons.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Bangor, Merchant & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munro, 10 days from Charleston, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Zoave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr L. C. Park, Cowgill, 7 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Father and Son, Hucast, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 26th ult.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, hence, in Elsinore Sound 19th ult., for Cronstadt.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.

Schr Emma D. Phinney, Cuttle, cleared at Savannah 31st ult., for Philadelphia, with 111,000 feet lumber.

Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, sailed from Washington, D. C., 2d inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Skylark, Loring, at Messina 12th ult. from Genoa.

Schrs L. A. Bennett, McAllinden; Annie, Edwards; James and Thomas Scott; Edward Ewing, McDarlin; and Hamburg, Laird, hence, at Washington, D. C., 2d inst.

Schr Maria Hall, Shepherd, went to sea from Charleston 1st inst. for a northern port.

Schr M. Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Haven 2d inst.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Schrs Cyrus Fossett, Harding; Geo. Fales, Nickerson; R. H. Atwood, Higgins; and E. H. Barnes, Avery, for Philadelphia sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schrs J. Williamson, and E. R. Bennett, hence for Salem, were below Boston 3d inst.

Schrs W. H. Thompson, Snow, from Provincetown; J. B. Allen, Case, from Norwich; Jane Harris, Newman, from New London; Jane McKee, Lynch, from Hartford; and W. S. Clark, Hudson, from Portland, all for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schrs Mary E. Cole, Facemire, and Sarah J. Fort, Fort, hence, at Alexandria 2d inst.

Schr F. L. Porter, Maris, hence, at Portland 31st ult.

Steamer Claymont, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF COASTING VESSELS.

The Treasury Department, in a communication received at the Custom House in Baltimore, has decided that under the eighteenth section of the act of February 18, 1793, all masters of coasting vessels trading from one collection district to another must be provided with a manifest, and if they fail to be thus provided when called upon to exhibit one by a customs officer, they are liable to a penalty of twenty dollars; but if coasting vessels confine their trade and trips to the home district, there appears to be no provision of law requiring their masters to have a manifest; it must be understood, however, that the provisions of said section of said act do not apply to coasting vessels employed on the northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontier, the masters of such vessels being subject in the matter of manifests to special statutes.

Under the above decision it will be well for all coasting vessels to be provided with a manifest even when they are not required by law to enter and clear at the custom houses.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands.

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JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley.

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Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 8 3m

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THE GREAT RURAL CEMETERY, MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is

FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, or at No. 1336 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,

SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,

VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,

LACES, HATS,

FLOWERS, BONNETS,

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To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Gray Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks.
26,000 Pillow Ticks.
50,000 pairs Woolen Socks.
10,000 Gowns.
10,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, 10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, 10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

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HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 220 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 24 6m

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DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

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BRIEF SEASON OF POSITIVELY TWELVE PERFORMANCES ONLY OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

First time of

BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)

Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with AN ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE.

MAD'LLE IRMA.....as.....BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC.....as.....BARBE BLEUE

GRAND CHORUS OF 30 TRAINED VOICES.
POWERFUL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS.
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE.
MAD'LLE DE ROSA, PREMIERE DANSEUSE, ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,

Combining to produce the most PERFECT MISE EN SCENE ever witnessed in Philadelphia.

Musical Director.....M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
Leader of the Orchestra.....M. E. COLONNE

THE SALE OF BESERVED SEATS will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 4, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at the Music Store of Messrs. BONER & CO., No. 1102 Chesnut street. [10 28 tf

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)
Family Circle.....75 cents
Gallery.....50 cent

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE CHARMING AND BRILLIANT WORRELL SISTERS.

Supported by their entire New York Theatre Company.

IMMEDIATE SUCCESS of the English rendition of BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF THE WORRELL SISTERS, SATURDAY MATINEE, LA BELLE HELENE, FOR THE LAST TIME.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 4 TO 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 5, FIRST NIGHT of the Romantic Nautical Drama, from J. Fenimore Cooper's popular novel, entitled THE PILOT; OR, THE YANKEE TAR ASHORE AND AFLOAT. To conclude with Mrs. Mowatt's Comedy of, FASHION.

ADAM TRUEMAN.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT: THE PILOT AND WILD OATS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.

MRS. JOHN DREW AND NEW PIECE, MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, first time, with new scenery, HE'S GOT MONEY

MRS. JOHN DREW.....as.....MAUD HILLARY

Aided by the full Company.

After which a favorite Comedietta—Miss F. Davenport, Hemple, etc.

Monday, Nov. 9—THE LANCASHIRE LASS, with every scene new, and great cast.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1201 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FERDINAND PAUWELS' GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING, "THE NEW REPUBLIC;" OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES, Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3w

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Elaborate Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CURRAN & NORRIS' ATLANTIC GARDEN, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth. MR. F. TANNEHILL and MISS CLARA BROOKE, IRELAND AS IT WAS. Grand Variety Entertainment, as usual. 11 2 6t*

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½, IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of four tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St. [11 4 1f

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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel B. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight,

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1863.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Waln, No. 123 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 14 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 3 12

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

Judge John M. Read.

On Monday afternoon last, in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, Judge Read delivered an opinion characterizing the process of naturalization which Mr. Snowden and his tipstaves had been pursuing in that Court as utterly illegal and void, and advised the election officers to reject every ballot offered on the strength of the fraudulent certificates thus issued. Because of this advice, and of the further fact that the honest election officers who had a regard for their oaths generally followed it, the Democratic orators and journals have raised a storm around Judge Read, in the midst of which the venerable jurist stands calm and unshaken, in the consciousness that he did all that he could, and as soon as he could, to prevent the perpetration of a gross outrage on the rights of the people. If Judge Read could have had an opportunity to put into a judicial and binding form the sentiments to which he gave expression in his letter of October 7 to Chief Justice Thompson, the election held in this city on the 13th ult. would not have been perverted by Snowden and his tipstaves into a ridiculous farce, the purity of the ballot-box would, in a measure, have been preserved, the will of the people would have been freely and fully indicated, the whole Republican city and county ticket would have been elected, and the vexatious contests which have been commenced before the Court of Common Pleas would not have been rendered necessary. All this is what we lost by reason of the hands of an honest and fearless Judge being so tied up by the statutes of the State that he could do nothing more than enter a solemn and earnest protest against the disgrace which one of his colleagues, elevated to the Bench by similar frauds, suffered to be inflicted upon the tribunal of which they both are members, and against the great wrong which the people of this city were made to endure in consequence.

As soon as Judge Read had the opportunity he acted promptly, honestly, fearlessly, and we now witness the consequences of his action in the redemption of the fair name of our city. For all this he deserves, as he has received, the thanks of all good citizens; and the curses which have been hurled against him by the defeated demagogues who have so recklessly trifled with the rights of our citizens excite no surprise in any reasonable man. Judge Read has now attained the venerable age of seventy-one years, to the honors of which is added this last and greatest act of his judicial career. In taking this step he was prompted by the purest motives, and when the crisis comes he will find himself supported by the people of the State and their servants, the Legislature, and also, we trust, by a majority of his colleagues upon the bench.

The action of Judge Read on Monday was prompted by the petition of William B. Mann, Esq., the late District Attorney, who shares with the former the honor of the act, and closes his long career in office by a proceeding which will cause him not soon to be forgotten by a grateful people.

The Reign of Reason.

The political fight is fought, and for four years the nation will be freed from the harrowing excitement and personal as well as political asperities which go hand in hand with a Presidential campaign. For good or for evil, all must now concur in recognizing General Grant as the President of the United States—the man on whose decision must rest the Executive responsibility of the nation, and whose will will mould, to a great extent, the national policy. With his succession will come stability to the form of government, an adherence to a settled line of policy, and a new era in the history of our land. To President Grant will be committed a task which we desire to view for a few moments from the standpoint of patriotism and not of partisanship. The nation is to-day a divided people. There are sections, and sectional jealousies, and sectional hate. It is for Grant to break down these sections and their evil feelings; it is for him to make the nation indeed have peace. He declares such to be his policy, and we believe that he will carry it out without doubt or question. It is therefore a matter of great interest to know what will be the line he will pursue, and in considering it, we say we desire to look at it as Americans and not as Republicans. We are proud of the one, but far prouder of the other title. From this elevation, therefore, let us look at what would be the best means of restoring peace to the whole country. We think that that auspicious result would be best secured by calling into the Cabinet the sound, quiet, conservative radicals—if such a contradiction of terms may be allowed—and excluding from the management men who, however earnest, have zeal without discretion, and are governed rather by the impulses of their passionate tempers than the demands of the public good. We do not mean by what we have said to desire the recognition of the half-and-half element—that element which in 1865 inclined towards Johnson. But there is a class of Republicans, good, faithful, earnest, and devoted, who are not of the same race as is General Butler and men of that genus. They are conservative in the sense that conservatism means reason. They are not governed by vindictive tempers, but rather by the calm dictates of common sense. General Butler, with all his great qualities, is eminently the type of the men that should not be in Grant's Cabinet. He is tempestuous; he is personal in his bitterness to the South; he is, in fact, such a man as we would like our enemies to make their chief adviser. While giving to such men all possible credit for intrepidity and honesty of purpose, we do not want them to mould the policy of the nation.

The class of men whom President Grant should select are Colfax men. We mean they are just such Republicans as Schuyler Colfax is. No need to specify their qualities. They are the antipodes of the Butlers. Now what would be the effect of the appointment of such men as we favor? It would have a reassuring tendency all over the land. The people would feel confidence in the Administration. They would not anticipate a *faux pas* at every step. It would say to the North that the President means to carry out the policy of the Republican party, firmly, without wavering; that his conclusion to do so is settled, and such will be the line of his conduct. It would say to the South that, while the President is decided, yet he has no personal animosity. He desires your submission. He wants peace. He appoints men who are not of the "fire and pitch" order, but who *will* have the laws executed. If you are anxious to act as good citizens, welcome. If you are determined to play the brigand and ruffian, the power of the law will scourge you into submission. This is the policy which should characterize the new Administration—a fresh opportunity of repentance, and assurance of willingness to forgive, but determination to crush, if necessary. With such a policy and such a Cabinet as we desire, we would be allowed to have peace in deed as well as in name.

Encouragement for Spain.

Had the revolution of 1793 received a prompt and ready recognition from the European powers as an emphatic expression of the will of the French people, many of the horrors of the Reign of Terror would in all probability have been obviated. Such a lesson, however, was needed for the princes of that as well as later generations, for them to understand that the old feudal theory of the divine rights of kings was opposed to the spirit of the age which witnessed the successful establishment of a great Republic in the New World, and that it must be numbered among the dead ideas of bygone centuries of oppression, bloodshed, tyranny, and crime. In our own day the last of the Bourbons have been driven from the thrones which they disgraced; we have seen Italy disenthralled and reunited as one nation; and but a few weeks ago one of the most important revolutions of history was consummated peaceably and successfully in Spain, and the regeneration of that unhappy country is apparently one of the things that we may look for without serious forebodings of disaster. The prompt recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States exerted a most beneficent effect, not only by encouraging the Spaniards to finish well the work which they have so successfully begun, but it has set an example to the courts of Europe which most of them have deemed it to their own interest to follow without cavil and without delay. No ideas of forcible interference have been suggested, and the miserable dethroned queen has been an object of derision rather than of commiseration. The Spaniards have been congratulated on all sides as being well rid of her, and the expressions of hopes for the future welfare of the nation and admiration at the judicious course thus far of the revolutionists have been universal. What the future is to be cannot be foretold: the present uncertain state of affairs cannot last long without serious detriment to the best interests of the Spanish people, and every one must acknowledge that the establishment as soon as practicable of a strong but liberal constitutional government is desirable.

The French Emperor has been looked to, probably with too much solicitude, as the arbiter to a certain extent of the fate of Spain, and the various candidates for the vacant throne who have been suggested have been discussed more with a view of his approval or disapproval than on account of their merits or fitness for the position. At the opening of the Prussian Diet yesterday, King William in his speech expressed a hope that Spain would succeed in independently reconstructing her affairs on a basis which would render the future welfare of her people secure. This may have been, and it probably was, intended as a snub to the Napoleonic pretensions, or it may have been a genuine expression of good-will. At any rate it will be likely to have the effect of the latter, and like the recognition of the American Government and congratulations of the people of the United States, as conveyed by Minister Hale, it will probably have the effect of inciting the Spaniards to greater exertions than ever to redeem the past and to deserve the good opinions and good wishes which have been expressed with regard to them by all the civilized world. The final settlement of affairs will be looked forward to with solicitude, and the peace, prosperity, and happiness of a great people will be anxiously hoped for by all who look upon a good government as one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred upon mankind.

Napoleon's Devotion to Material Interests.

Whatever may be the faults or crimes of Louis Napoleon, the interest he displays in questions which directly or indirectly affect the material welfare of France is certainly commendable. It was recently announced that he had been very anxious that experiments to secure the use of petroleum as fuel should prove successful, and that he had ridden with the engineer on a trial trip of a locomotive which demonstrated the triumph of these efforts. A despatch from Denver also announces that Mr. Wease, a commissioner sent by the Emperor to inspect the mines of Colorado, has organized a French company to build a tramway to connect the coal mines of that Territory with its smelting works. Here are two interests, almost exclusively American, which have received more attentive consideration from a Continental potentate than from the statesmen of our own country. A foreign journal also announces that a hundred English noblemen have recently requested Napoleon's aid to complete a submarine tunnel between England and France, and some months ago an engineer who had devised a plan for this great undertaking submitted it to the Emperor, and received the promise of his assistance, if the project should prove feasible and acceptable to England. The gigantic task undertaken by M. Lesseps, of constructing a ship canal in the isthmus of Suez, to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and thus relieve commerce of the tedious and perilous voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, was also liberally sustained, from its inception, by the French Emperor, and it could not have been successfully prosecuted without his assistance. In the famous commercial treaty between England and France, every important point was discussed by Mr. Cobden and Louis Napoleon, and the guardian of the interests of France was extremely careful, notwithstanding the pretension that the treaty was an approximation to free trade, to protect the imperilled industries of the empire from ruinous competition. Numerous other illustrations might be given of his enlightened interest in matters affecting material progress. The embellishment and virtual reconstruction of Paris, by command of the Emperor, will of itself furnish an enduring monument of his reign, no matter what may be the result of his efforts to perpetuate his dynasty, or how many political revolutions may be effected during his lifetime. American statesmen and politicians are too apt to ignore, in their eagerness for spoils or real or pretended devotion to abstract principles, the consideration of subjects which vitally affect the material interests of the nation, and we have few public men who, like Franklin or De Witt Clinton, study industrial questions as closely as partisan problems.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLID PURE GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT street. 2 4j

☞ OLIVER DYER, Author of the article entitled "THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK," and other pamphlets on Kindred topics, which have created such a profound sensation throughout the country, has consented to deliver ONE LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE WICKEDNESS, ROMANCE AND RASCALITY OF NEW YORK. The Lecture will take place at CONCERT HALL ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, and be founded on facts, circumstances and incidents which have come under the immediate notice of Mr. Dyer during fourteen years of investigation in the haunts of vice and the abodes of poverty in New York. His recital of the appalling crimes among the adults and children reared in affluence, as well as in poverty, are such as to awaken the interest of all parents for the future character and welfare of the members of their own households. Philadelphia families *have been* sorely stricken and their hopes crushed beneath the frightful machinations and allurements of vice and dissipation, and this celebrated Christian philanthropist will picture such scenes that may lead parents to apply the means necessary to save their children from the sin and misery known to exist here as well as in New York. His Honor Judge Peirce will preside. The platform will be reserved for the clergy. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. For sale at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street. No extra charge for reserved seats. 11 5 thsmtu4t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE JEFFERSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 5, 1868, on which occasion they will be assisted by prominent members of the celebrated MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, And by MR. M. P. SHARP, the celebrated Ballad Singer. The Concert will be under the direction of PROF. J. C. BECKEL. PIANIST.....MR. THEODORE C. KNAUFF ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS, to be had at the Academy of Music on the day and evening of the Concert. It Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. NOVEMBER 2 1868. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, 11 3 7t Secretary.

☞ MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. The Society will hold an Adjourned Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, November 9, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, at the HALL of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY, No. 716 CATHERINE street, to hear and decide on the report of the Committee on New Ground, appointed at the Special Meeting on the 10th of September last. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. 5 5t* By order of Committee. M. GRIER Sec.

☞ AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of the LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held TUESDAY, November 10, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets. THOMAS S. HARRIS, 11 5 8t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present estate of the Company. A. L. MASSEY, 11 3 7t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREET PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868. We are prepared to put Cards of Advertisers in the cars of this line. For terms apply at the office of the Company. 11 4 6t* JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

☞ DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29 p

DIVIDENDS.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 20, 1868. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 3d to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 20t Treasurer.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—PHILADELPHIA Nov 3 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. 11 3 6t* JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, N. V. 4, 1868. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, free of United States and State taxes. 11 4 3* P. A. KELLER Cashier.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA November 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WILLIAM H. WEBB, 11 3 3t* Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. 11 3 3t H. P. SCHERKY, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. C. YOUNG, 11 3 3t Cashi

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. 11 3 3t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of Tax. W. RUSHTON, Jr., 11 3 6t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868. The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. 11 3 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand. 11 3 6t F. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1868. The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., and TWO PER CENT extra, payable on demand, free of taxes. 11 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, NOV 3 1868. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand. 11 3 3t P. LAMB Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand. 11 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. The Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. 11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

TO CELEBRATE OUR GLORIOUS VICTORY

Headquarters Republican Invincibles.

ORDER No. 23.

I. The Club will assemble at Headquarters,

Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868, at 7 o'clock,

For Parade over the following route:—

Up Chesnut to Twelfth, down to Walnut, up to Broad, up to Chesnut, countermarching by the "League House" to Walnut, up to Sixteenth, down to Spruce, up to Nineteenth, up to Walnut, down to Eighteenth, up to Chesnut, down to Sixteenth, up to Spring Garden, down to Broad, up to and countermarching at Columbia avenue, down to Brown, down to Twelfth, down to Race, down to Tenth, down via Chesnut street to Headquarters.

II. "TORCHES MUST BE RETURNED to Headquarters in time for this demonstration.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 11 5 2t

HURRAH!

Hurrah! Hurrah! The voting is done!
Hurrah! The campaign's been jolly fun!
Hurrah! We're satisfied, every one;
Every father, and every son;
Grant is in, as sure as a gun,
For the other man hadn't so good a run;
And of all our citizens, surely none
Will say he isn't elected.
And all the people, from East to West,
Say they guess it's all for the best;
Say that we'll row have peace and rest,
And it's just the opinion they always expressed,
And just as they all expected.
And the next important thing we suppose,
Is for the people to have good Clothes,
To save them from all the wintry woes
That come with such violence when you expose
Your frame to the power of the winter snows,
Or the blast of the storm that rudely blows,
Freezing your ears and the end of your nose,
Chilling your blood to the tips of your toes;
Now it's time your Clothes were selected.

Hurrah! for the fellows that got in! Hurrah for everybody! Hurrah for an elegant suit of Clothes for every man of every political stripe! Whatever your political persuasion is, sir, be persuaded that you must wear decent Clothes, in order to be a decent citizen. The true road to elegance, comfort, and all that sort of thing, is by the way of

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information, of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, &c.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth8m8p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered 929mths2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE KERSHAW MODEL farm, containing about 250 acres, in the Twenty-seventh ward of the city, and within one mile of the new Naval Depot, League Island. The improvements are nearly new, consisting of mansion, etc., heated by steam engine, which drives all machinery for grinding and threshing, etc. There are two tenant houses two large barns, with stabling for 140 head of horses and cattle. Also, a choice variety of fruit. Good city property will be taken in part pay. R. J. DOBBINS' Builder. 11 5 3t* LEDGER BUILDING.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusement, see Third Page.*]

THE SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will take place at the HORTICULTURAL HALL, on SATURDAY, November 7, at 3½ P. M.

PROGRAMME. [11 5 2t*

1. Concert Overture.....G. Hummel
2. Meditation.....Seb Bach
3. Fair'sete from Lorelei.....Neswadba
4. The Fourth Sinfonie (finale).....Mozart

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.

REMOVAL.

We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store, Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, CORNER OF COMMERCE, where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers. Very respectfully, 11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 16th of November 1868. 10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4564. 10 13 1m

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES.

ONE THOUSAND KEGS

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

FINEST QUALITY SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.,

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthsp

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

OF [tuths]

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS, embracing all classes of Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works, History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Early Printed Books, etc. Priced Catalogues grat's on application. Entire Libraries purchased for cash. THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE, 10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1yp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY, Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia 11 5 tuth10t*

WILLIAM S. IRWIN, Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT PLASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF and CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSHOE CALKS,

Call and see samples. Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 403 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. 11 4 1m

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

ELECTION DAY

passed off very quietly, as if in defiance of the Mayor's deprecatory proclamation.

During the afternoon, indeed, there was a report that the members of General Varian's brigade of the National Guard had been ordered to assemble at their respective armories, but the rumor proved to be without foundation.

An immense Republican meeting at Cooper Institute was presided over by Mr. Charles Spencer, who five years ago had exercised the same functions.

When the meeting was half over the *Tribune* Man with the White Coat arrived, and was received with what it is no exaggeration to describe as yells of joy.

In return for the ovation, Mr. Greeley, who said he was fresh from his contemplations among the farmers, made a brief speech, every sentence of which was barbed with points that told.

The contrast of that scene at Cooper Institute with the one at Tammany Hall was in itself the most eloquent philippic that could be hurled against the Democratic party.

The most illustrious Tammany speaker was one Captain Rynders, who struggled heroically to be heard through the jeers and cheers that shook the walls of the wigwam, and finally retired in disgust after expressing a wish to bore out the ears of some of the howlers who had particularly distinguished themselves.

One of the most amusing incidents of the day was a verbal row between

JUDGE DOWLING AND JUDGE JAMES,

originating in Judge James emigrating for the occasion from his country home and improvising a police court in the Metropolitan otel

In the course of the afternoon James sent a note to Dowling requesting him to take bail in the case of a number of men who had been arrested for illegal voting. Whereupon the Dowling Democratic wrath broke forth, and, instead of venting itself on the pitiful prisoners who parade daily before the Tombs bar of justice, broke forth in invectives against the unoffending little country magistrate, and was only appeased when some clerical errors were discovered in some commitments that had been forwarded to him by James.

This temptation to administer a good snub could not be resisted, and the papers were contumeliously sent back for revision.

Add to this a tiff between the Republican and Democratic Commissioners of the Police Board, in which Commissioners Bosworth and Brennan endeavored to prove the illegality of Superintendent Kennedy's order that all persons arrested for registering or voting, or attempting to register and vote, on fraudulent naturalization papers should be held and taken, with the witnesses, before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, and not before a police Justice—and you have the history of all the rows which came to light on election day.

A MISCEGENATIVE MURDERESS

cut the throat of her dusky paramour from ear to ear on Tuesday night. They had lived together in mutual drunkenness for several months, but it appears that the man was perpetually getting arrested, and was afterwards in the habit of returning home in a not over-penitent state.

So Margaret, who had long cherished a desire to "fix him," executed her purpose while the bonfires were blazing, and fixed him for life, and herself, too.

Late that night, the keeper of a drug store at No. 45 Sullivan street was horrified by the vision of a man, whose neck was one great gash, struggling to open the door.

The vision was that of the murdered negro, who had managed to grope thus far, and fell dead on the threshold.

"EVANGELICAL ADVERTISING"

is going to be extensively done.

You have sometimes seen the words "Prepare to meet thy God" sandwiched between screaming placards of Olive Logan and Olive Tar, Extract of Buchu, and Radway's Renovating Resolvent. *That* is evangelical advertising on a broad scale.

The more refined plan now adopted by the "Evangelical Advertising Association" of this city, whose rooms are at No. 46 of the Bible House, is to intersperse pious and moral appeals between the miscellaneous advertisements of leading periodicals.

This ingenious piece of piety will be expensive, but it will pay in the sense of reaching thousands whom no other appeals of the kind would ever reach.

Another

$125,000 ROBBERY,

precisely similar to the one so recently effected in Cedar street, has occurred.

A member of the firm of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, shirt manufacturers, at No. 327 Broadway, while engaged with a brother partner, placed on a ledge near the office door a box containing $30,000 in United States coupon bonds, unregistered; $27,000 worth of registered United States bonds; and $68,000 in railroad stocks; shares of Erie, Rock Island, Chicago and Northwestern.

Two men stepped in. One engaged the attention of the nearest clerk; the other spirited away the box. Good detectives exist mainly in novels. We have to go to the "Moonstone" and not to the police headquarters to discover one like Sergeant Cuff. The

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

at about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, was the scene of a daring exploit in the murder and burglary line. The janitor was set upon by two masked men, who almost succeeded in gagging him and beating him dead.

The old man's cries brought assistance; the ruffians let themselves down by a rope from a window in the third story back, and left their baggage behind.

This consisted of steel drills, hammers, fuses, gunpowder, false whiskers, and other articles considered *en regle* in burglarious toilette.

The bank safes, which so narrowly escaped denudation, contain over $300,000 in currency and bonds, of which nearly one-third are the deposits of Jarrett & Palmer, and the offspring of *Black Crook* and *White Fawnism*.

PUG UGLIES

(*not* plug-uglies) were never more for sale than they are now.

I mean those little, nasty, snappish, cross-breeds of dogs, from poodles up to terriers, the latter as black as coal and as sharp as razors, the former a swaddled heap of silky white-and-brownness.

This increased love of fancy-dogs is a growing fashion. They may be seen alike in *boudoirs* and on *boulevards*, and the trade in them is daily spreading.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE

is sold to the Erie Railway Company.

I don't know whether the Erie means to make a baggage depot of it or not.

Mr. Pike erected it at a cost of $600,000, and has sold it for half as much again.

The notion that Pike's Opera House is indiscoverable has been dispelled under the Bateman *regime*. It is at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

Twenty-eighth street is rapidly becoming what Fourteenth street once was. Fourteenth street still bears the prestige of "having been." An air of hauteur and exclusivism rests upon it still, but exclusivism is in fact moving "further up town."

To-morrow (Friday) evening,

MADAME VON BARNDORF,

the distinguished German actress, makes her first appearance in America, at the Stadt Theatre, in *Frauenkampf* and *Die Schauspielerin*. Her real name is the Baroness von Schoultz,

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Barbe Bleue" in English.

The performance of the English version of Offenbach's opera bouffe of *Barbe Bleue* at the Chesnut, last evening, did not run very smoothly. After a delay of half an hour in the rising of the curtain, it was announced that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Miss Irene Worrell, she would be unable to appear as the "Princess Helena," and the indulgence of the audience was asked for Miss Agnes Wallace, who had consented at short notice to take the part. Besides this, however, for which all due allowance should be made, there was the same want of style and finish that we have noticed in the other performances of this troupe. The Worrell Sisters exaggerate all those features of the French acting which so aroused the ire of superfastidious critics; but of the real excellencies of their models they appear to have no adequate comprehension. As far as morality and decency are concerned, there is nothing that need be complained of in the burlesques represented by this troupe, but looking at the matter from an artistic point of view they are notably deficient. The Misses Worrell have one style in which they do everything, and beyond a few shakes and a good deal of kicking there is scarcely anything in their acting that can be called attractive in any sense of the word. Miss Jennie Worrell is tolerably good as "Boulotte," although her personation of that lively damsel resembles her "Prince Paul" and "Orestes" very much, in everything except the costumes. The best acting was that of Mr. George Lingard, in the part of "King Bobeche." This gentleman appears to have talent and a fair idea of what burlesque acting ought to be.

It was announced on the bills last evening that all the music of the opera would be given, but this promise was scarcely fulfilled. The dialogue also was evidently cut considerably, and as neither the acting nor the singing was of a character to command excessive admiration, we prefer to wait until we see the performance of the French troupe next week before forming an opinion of the merits of *Barbe Bleue*, for, judging from the previous efforts of the Misses Worrell and their company, and from the dragging performance last evening, they are not competent to convey a correct idea of what it will be like when in the hands of efficient artists.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear this evening in their English version of *Barbe Bleue*.

On Monday evening H. J. Byron's drama of the *Lancashire Lass* will be brought out.

AT THE WALNUT the nautical drama of *The Pilot*, from J. Fennimore Cooper's novel, will be performed this evening, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as "Long Tom Coffin." The performance will conclude with Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of *Fashion*, in which Mr. Davenport will appear as "Adam Trueman."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *He's Got Money* will be given this evening. The performance will conclude with a favorite afterpiece, in which Miss Fanny Davenport will appear. On Monday H. J. Byron's play of *The Lancashire Lass* will be produced, with new scenery, appointments, etc., and with the following cast:—Mrs. Drew as "Ruth Kirby;" Miss Lizzie Price as "Kate Garstone;" Mrs. T. A. Crease as "Fanny Danville;" Mr. Barton Hill as "A Party by the name of Johnson;" Mr. Robert Craig as "Spotty;" Mr. A. Everly as "Robert Redburn, Esq.;" Mr. L. L. James as "Ned Clayton;" Mr. S. Hemple as "Jellick;" Mr. Mackay as "Mr. Danville;" and Mr. Snyder as "Sergeant Dobson."

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a classical matinees at Horticultural Hall on Saturday.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

ON MONDAY NEXT Bateman's combination French *Opera Bouffe* Troupe will commence a season of twelve nights at the Academy of Music. *Barbe Bleue* will first be given, with Madlle Irma as "Boulotte" and Mons. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue." During the season *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* will be performed, with Madlle Tostee in both pieces.

A CONCERT will be given at the Academy of Music this evening for the benefit of the Jefferson Grammar School. Members of the Mendelssohn Society will assist, and an attractive programme will be presented. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the purchase of a piano for the school.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and Children's Clothing, Ready-made; finest assortment in the city; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ELECTION! ELECTION! ELECTION! is now over, and every young man desiring to become a proficient Book-keeper and Penman should attend Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Classes formed every day and evening. Individual instruction. Call at College Office for specimens of Penmanship and Circular.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN desiring new and fashionable clothing in respect is duly drawn to the superb stock now open for inspection at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

QUALITY AND STYLE THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS in purchasing clothing for the coming winter—first examine the variety for gentlemen's wear at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING ONLY offered for sale at No. 824 Chesnut street. *Every garment warranted to be as represented.* An immense stock for the fall and winter of 1868 now ready. *Superior workmanship and fair prices,* at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s

PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL—Honey Brook and Harleigh and Lorberry and Locust Mountain Coal; prepared in the best manner at WILLIAM W. ALTEE'S Coal Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden Sts. Orders by post promptly filled.

SUPERIOR FAMILY COAL—A large stock of Honey Brook, Hazleton, and Spring Brook Lehigh Coal at AUDENRIED'S WHARF, Delaware avenue, above Callowhill street. Buyers will do well to call, as the above stock was received before the recent advance, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614 is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid Stock of the *very newest* things on our counter, and though our sales are so large, we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldi's.
Children's Bismarks.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DUMBELL—GORHAM.—On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. James Mitchell, Mr. JOHN DUMBELL to Miss REBECCA GORHAM, both of this city.

LEES—HOLT.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. Charles L. Fiegner, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Mr. STANLEY LEES to Miss MARY P. HOLT, both of this city.

DIED.

FITCHER.—On the 31 instant, JOSIAH FITCHER, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Riggets' Beneficial and Workingmen's Beneficial Association, Weccacoe Engine Company, and all others of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 703 Swanson street, on Sunday at 11½ o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—On the 4th instant, PATRICK O'CONNELL, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 514 Cross street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WOOLMAN.—On the 3d instant, at his residence in Burlington, N. J., THOMAS B. WOOLMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

"Twisted Loop-stitch"
Willcox & Gibbs'
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

DRY GOODS.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE OPEN

LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tothstu3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES, and
UNDERWEAR,

Direct from American and European Manufacturers.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR GENTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR INFANTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR MISSES.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR MISSES.
MERINO HOSE FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO HOSE FOR INFANTS.
MERINO HOSE FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, WHITE, FOR GENTS.
ALL WOOL SHIRTS, SCARLET, FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, GREY MIXED.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, BLUE MIXED.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

We aim to keep the BEST LINE OF THESE GOODS to be found in the city, and prices at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HURON BLANKETS.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is especially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturer, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.

FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES.

Thirty-five Cases

Fine All-Wool Blankets,

Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain.

10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $3 00 PER PAIR.
10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $3·50 PER PAIR.
10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.
11-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $5 00 PER PAIR.
11-4 VERY FINE BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR.
12-4 VERY FINE BLANKETS, $7 PER PAIR.
12-4 PREMIUM BLANKETS, $8 PER PAIR.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.,

11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER CLOAKINGS

IN

French Velvet Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.

THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 2mrp

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS

BY

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,

Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the

UNPARALLELED PRICES

At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure

RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER

WEDNESDAY, November 4,

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT

A Greater Reduction in Prices

Than has ever been made by any Dry Goods House in this Country,

AND WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS,

And Prices Made to Insure the Sale

WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

FINE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½ cents.
10,000 FINE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., Reduced from 31 to 12½ cents.
5,000 CORDED BORDERED HDKFS., Reduced from 25 to 12½ cents.
CHINI POPLINS, Reduced from 50 to 25 cents.
FINE MERINOS, Reduced from $1·00 to 50 cents.
EMPRESS POPLINS, Reduced from $1·00 to 50 cents.
ROLLED POPLINS, Reduced from $2·00 to $1·00.
DOUBLE-FOLD SILK CHAIN POPLINS, Reduced from $2·00 to $1·00.
BLACK SILKS, Reduced from $3·50 to $2·50.
CHANGEABLE SILKS, Reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.

VELVETEENS.

Just received, per last European steamer,

A Large Invoice of a Very Superior Make of

BLACK VELVETEENS,

Comprising every quality, and presenting an unequalled assortment.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING

AT

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE.

HANDSOME NEW WINTER CLOAKINGS,
EUGENIE VELOURS,
ASTRACHANS, and
SEAL SKINS,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT

AT

THE BEE-HIVE

Is now fully supplied with the best assortment of

LADIES' RICH FURS

Ever exhibited, ranging in price

From $5 to $500 the Set.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

10 31 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH HOUSE

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

We call attention to the fact that we have on hand a very large and desirable stock of these goods, embracing certain Scarce and Desirable Makes that can be found in no other establishment. We pay especial attention to this Department, and believe our stock is not equalled in Philadelphia, nor surpassed in the country.

MEN'S CLOTHS.

We also offer every description of Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' Wear, from the lowest-priced article to the finest production of foreign looms.

We have Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, Suitings, Overcoatings, Black Cloths, and Doeskins, etc. etc., and invite all who prefer to select their own material to give us a call.

Goods for Boys' Wear a specialty, embracing every variety in the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up, at short notice if desired,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 P., TENTH street, below Chesnut. 9 23

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

From Washington to Grant.

The election of General Grant on Tuesday closed the twenty-first contest for President of the United States. The three-quarters of a century during which these quadrennial contests occurred were marked by many changes in the external conditions as well as the internal policy of the country. From the election of Washington—the father of our institutions—to the death of Lincoln, their preserver, were many epochs, each one of which witnessed a hardly contested struggle before the issues at stake could be settled. But all were finally determined—even the question of slavery, which three attempted, and once well-nigh accomplished the destruction of the Government itself. On Tuesday the last of the great issues—the social and political reconstruction of the South, was also determined, and we may now look forward to a long era of peace and prosperity. The Republic, which was first enshrined in the hearts of the people under the Presidency of our earliest military leader, will receive a new lease of life and vigor from the strong hand and brave heart of our greatest military hero. While many of our statesmen—the eloquent Clay, the ponderous Webster, the subtle Calhoun, the bold and chivalric Douglas, not to mention the names of at least two eminent living men—were disappointed of the Presidency, to the military chieftains it has been generally accorded, and Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant are the bright examples of the nation's gratitude.

In the first election for President, and in the twenty-first, are many striking points of resemblance. Both Washington and Grant were the people's choice. Neither sought the office, and both would gladly have escaped from the cares and responsibilities of that high station. And as the one inspired no hopes that he did not gratify, so the other made no promises that he failed to fulfil. The records of both were a simple lesson of patriotism and unswerving fidelity to duty. They laid aside the swords girt about them in glory, to uphold in sincerity the modest sceptre of a people's will; and as they were the only Americans who ever attained to a full generalship in the Army of the Republic, so the one was swayed in the administration of civil affairs by the principle which is the motto of the other:—"Let us have Peace."

Washington was twice elected President, and each time by a unanimous vote in the Electoral College. In this day, when parties have acquired such age and strength that even dead issues have their devotees, the same unanimity is impossible; but the vote that General Grant received is remarkable, when it is remembered that but recently one-half of the people were arrayed in hostile battalions against the other half, and that the nation is still in the throes of restoration. And the party over which these dead issues have most control is the party formed soon after Washington's accession to office, in opposition to the principles of his administration. But it is creditable to the people of the United States that, though parties were formed early in the history of the Government, and before the beginning of his second term were exceedingly rancorous in their hostility and nearly equally divided, towards Washington himself a kind forbearance was manifested, and that the second time he was the choice of all parties, as he had been the first time of the whole people. At the first Presidential election, Washington received sixty-nine votes in the Electoral College, and at the second 132 votes, being the whole vote cast. His election as President was announced to him at his seat at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of April, 1789, and on the 30th of the same month he was inaugurated in New York city. Perhaps the grandest scene ever witnessed in this metropolis, and the one that most displayed the overflowings of popular affection—unless the reception of the remains of the late President Lincoln equalled it in the outpouring of the love of the people—was the reception accorded him by our forefathers, on the day of his arrival here, the 21st of April, 1789. He left Elizabethport at 12 o'clock, in a barge covered with an awning hung round with red moreen curtains, woven in festoons, and attended by packets and barges also handsomely decorated. As he touched the wharf, thirteen guns, equal in number to the States, were fired; and ascending the dock by carpeted stairs, he was received with acclamations by men, crowned with flowers by the women, and welcomed in songs by the children. The inauguration took place on the balcony of the Senate Chamber—then the City Hall in Wall street, at the head of Broad—when the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston. He delivered his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber, and then attended divine service in St. Paul's Church, still happily standing as a monument of that proud day when God had vouchsafed to the American people. He was inaugurated the second time at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March, 1793.

At the third election for President, General Washington was earnestly solicited to be a candidate for re-election, but he positively declined in his ever memorable "Farewell Address," and retired, loved and honored by his countrymen. It may be some compensation to the friends of General Grant to know that the men who sought to sully his well-earned fame by words of detraction were members of that same Democratic party which sought near the close of his career to diminish the confidence of the country in Washington himself. As soon as it was ascertained that Washington would not be a candidate for re-election, the two great parties—the Federalists and the Democrats—arrayed themselves against each other on the question of his successor. John Adams being the candidate of the one and Thomas Jefferson of the other. The contest was a spirited one, and the result so close that early in November it was impossible to determine which way the scale would preponderate. Of the 140 votes cast, Adams had 71 and Jefferson 68. Mr. Adams came to the Presidency in a stormy time. The French Revolution had just reached the highest point of its feverish delirium, and the American people, fresh from a struggle for liberty for themselves, a liberty which France had assisted to achieve, were too ready to take part in a contest that could only have led to disaster, perhaps to ruin. While the election was still pending, but too late to expose the artfulness of the trick, one of those artifices was tried, to affect the result, which have often been put into practice since, sometimes with more success. Mr. Adet, the French Minister, wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, which was also printed in the newspapers, charging the Federal Administration with a violation of the treaties that had secured the independence of the United States, and with ingratitude towards France, by which the treaties were made in our own time of trouble. Whatever may have been expected from this artifice, it had no perceptible effect upon the result, but it deserves to be remembered as the first trick of a party which is now under the domination of a "Tammany ring."

At the fourth Presidential election the candidates were again Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, Charles Coatesworth Pinckney and Aaron Burr being the candidates for Vice-President. The two parties in Congress had selected the candidates in caucus, but, as the electors were not chosen by the States in the same popular manner as now, the contest had a more varied interest, and caused the country to watch with solicitude the election of members to the State Legislatures, by whom most of the electors were chosen. As the result in Pennsylvania is now usually regarded as the best indication of the way in which the contest will terminate, so New York was then both the earliest and surest sign of success. The election in this State in 1800 was held on the last two days of April and the first of May, and resulted in the choice of Jefferson and Burr electors, reversing the vote which had been given four years before. The consternation which the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania carried into the hearts of the Democracy, is a fair parallel of the effect of this election upon the Federalists. Immediately after the New York election, President Adams abruptly dismissed two members of his Cabinet—Mr. Pickering, the Secretary of State, and Mr. McHenry, Secretary of War. This event created a great sensation and was used with some effect throughout the canvass. Some time afterwards General Alexander Hamilton came out with a letter censuring the public conduct and character of Mr. Adams. This was one of the most notable events of the canvass, as the letter was designed for circulation at the South only, but falling into the hands of the President's warmest supporters, its publication at New York became indispensable. Still Mr. Adams was beaten by only a few votes, the result in the Electoral College being as follows:—Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Pinckney, 64; John Jay, 1. The votes for Jefferson and Burr being equal, the choice then devolved upon the House of Representatives. The House began balloting on Wednesday, the 11th of February, 1801, and as it had been determined not to adjourn until a choice was effected, it continued in session seven days, during which thirty-six ballots were taken, the last resulting in the choice of Mr. Jefferson. Some of the members were so infirm or indisposed during this unusual sitting that it was necessary to provide beds for them, and one member was so sick that it was necessary that he should be attended by his wife. Thomas Jefferson was re-elected in the Presidential election following by an almost unanimous vote, receiving 162 out of the 176 votes cast. With his administration began that long and almost uninterrupted lease of power which the Democratic party enjoyed, and which so nearly ended in the dissolution of the Union and destruction of the Republic. That party on Tuesday received its last rebuke, but, unabashed, it will be again asking for offices to-morrow. And even in the first days of its history, its vocabulary was as replete in abusive epithets as now. It called officers appointed near the close of Mr. Adams' administration "the midnight judges of John Adams," and as they had not been appointed by a Democratic administration, the Democratic majority abolished the courts.

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, was nominated by the Democratic party, receiving 122 out of 175 votes cast, and he was re-elected by 128 out of 217 votes. His successor, James Monroe, also nominated by the Democratic party, was elected by 183 of the 217 votes cast, the remaining 34 being cast for Rufus King, and he was also re-elected, receiving the entire electoral vote of every State except New Hampshire, of which one vote was thrown for John Quincy Adams. The nomination of Mr. Monroe, made, as was customary at that time, by a Congressional caucus, was not secured without much opposition. Among his opponents was Aaron Burr, who advocated "a respectable nomination of Andrew Jackson before the proclamation of the Virginia caucus and Monroe's success is inevitable." After a number of plans and intrigues had failed, the opposition was concentrated upon William H. Crawford, of Georgia; but this plan failed also, and Mr. Crawford did not become a candidate for the Presidency until eight years afterwards. He was then nominated in a Congressional caucus, but the nomination was made by a minority of the Democratic members, and he became only the candidate of the old politicians, while General Jackson was the choice of the masses. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were also candidates, but the election failed in the Electoral College, the vote standing—Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. The whole number of electoral votes was 261; necessary to a choice, 131. The choice then devolved upon the House, which elected Mr. Adams, although General Jackson was the popular choice; but at the ensuing Presidential election he was beaten by Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83.

The Presidential election of 1824 is the most remarkable and important in the history of this country except that of 1860. At no time before, except at the first election of Mr. Jefferson, had party spirit run so high, and on both occasions the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives, resulting in the ruin of men and of parties. In the first instance the Federalists supported Burr against Jefferson to the destruction of that party and Burr's prospects with his own. In the second case, Adams was chosen over Jackson, and as this was effected through the friends of Mr. Clay, who accepted the office of Secretary of State under the new administration, it gave rise to an imputation of bargain which, however ill founded, was prejudicial to Clay, and probably secured the defeat of Adams four years afterwards. Throughout the canvass the opposition to Crawford, who was called the "caucus candidate," was very bitter. The Jackson Democracy had this advantage of the Jefferson Democracy, in that to the fierce hostility of the latter they added a malignant hatred altogether their own, and as the Democracy never acquired a good trait nor lost a bad one, it was only necessary that the disloyalty of the last eight years should be supplemented with the dishonesty of Tammany to make the cup of woe run over. This allusion to Tammany is not a mere effort of the imagination—a point made against a hateful organization, as loathed as it is loathsome—for while the opposition of the Jackson Democracy to the "caucus candidate" put an end to the nomination for the Presidency by members of Congress, it inaugurated another system utterly anomalous and irresponsible, by which "The Ring" could secure the nomination of a candidate who is the creature of a few bar tenders and butcher boys. The one system in Democratic hands is bad enough, but of the other what shall we say while Tammany rules?

In the State of New York this contest had a peculiar significance. The annual election for members of the Legislature by whom the Presidential Electors were to be chosen took place in November 1823. The result was very unexpected and very unsatisfactory to the friends of Crawford, for although they claimed a majority of the members elect, the result in the city had gone against them. The question of giving the choice of electors to the people was then agitating the State, and the refusal of Crawford's friends to assent to a law for this purpose impaired his popularity and in the end secured his defeat, the electoral vote of the State, notwithstanding that the electors were chosen by the Legislature, being given as follows:—Adams, 26; Crawford, 5; Clay, 4; Jackson, 1.

John C. Calhoun, the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Jackson, received 182 votes and was elected. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Benton makes some remarks that the Southern people would do well to remember now. He says:—"Mr. Calhoun was the only substantive Vice-Presidential candidate before the people, and his election was an evidence of good feeling in the North towards Southern men, he receiving the main part of his votes from that quarter—114 votes from the non-slaveholding States, and only 68 from the slaveholding. A Southern man and a slaveholder, Mr. Calhoun was indebted to Northern men and non-slaveholders for the honorable distinction of an election in the Electoral Colleges. Surely, there was no disposition in the free States at that time to be unjust to the South." And in commenting upon the election of General Jackson in 1828 he utters similar sentiments.

At this day, when we cannot enter into the spirit that animated the friends of rival candidates, one is almost irresistibly brought to the conclusion that the contest of 1824 was between four respectable gentlemen willing to be President of the United States, and that, in 1828, the people whom Mr. Adams found it impossible to appease were merely saying that they had not been appeased, but the bold and resolute, the abrupt and imperious Jackson could not rule four years without making issues broad and unmistakable. Consequently the result of the election of 1832 was looked forward to with great solicitude. The renewal of the National bank charter; the continuance of a protective policy; internal improvements by the Government, and the whole American system of which Mr. Clay was the representative, were staked in the issue, and General Jackson was the embodiment of the opposition. The victory remained with the Administration, Jackson receiving 219 votes to 49 for Clay. South Carolina just then entering upon its nullification, threw the vote of the State away upon Governor Floyd of Virginia, and Vermont gave hers to William Wirt on the anti-Masonry issue which the murder of Morgan had just brought into prominence.

Mr. Van Buren was the Democratic candidate in the election of 1836 against General Harrison, the candidate of the opposition. The contest was warmly contested, but, contrary to all reasonable expectations, it resulted in the triumph of Van Buren. Even the hope of throwing the result into the House of Representatives failed, and the triumph was a tribute to the potency of party drill, even when well-organized opposition in the ranks of the Democracy promised the defeat of its candidates. Mr. Van Buren received 170 electoral votes out of 289, to 73 for William H. Harrison and 26 for Hugh L. White. The election for Vice-President was thrown into the Senate, which elected Richard M. Johnson.

The campaign of 1840 was perhaps the most spirited political canvass ever witnessed in this country. There is something so truly Quixotic in a political canvass that it would astonish Sancho Panza himself, and Mr. Pickwick, should he visit us, would open his eyes in benevolent surprise. With log cabins—cabins out of which the inevitable hard cider ever free and flowing, what could be more exhilarating than election times in the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." How that song went ringing through the land men not yet old can well remember, and after forty years of rule the Democratic party was hurled from power by the sweeping impulse of a people's will. Mr. Clay had long been the standard-bearer of the opposition, and it was the expectation and desire of a large proportion of the Whig party that he should be the candidate. Before the assembling of the Harrisburg Convention in December, 1839, it was asserted that he had a majority of the delegates chosen favorable to his nomination. Yet in the elections of that year the Administration retrieved the disasters of the two years previous, and Democratic successes cast a shadow over the spirits of Mr. Clay's friends, and the great statesman himself appeared to coincide with the doubters. Thus matters stood when the Convention met, and, though Mr. Clay had a decided plurality in the Convention, he failed of a nomination because of the doubts of his friends and of his own acquiescence in their doubts. Had he been nominated he would, without doubt, have been elected by a people weary of Democratic misrule, though it is scarcely probable that he could have inspired the enthusiasm that was manifested for "Old Tippecanoe." Harrison carried 19 States, receiving 234 votes in the Electoral College, to 60 cast for Mr. Van Buren. Four years afterwards Mr. Clay was nominated by the Whigs against James K. Polk, the nominee of the Democracy, but the Democratic nominations had the effect of uniting that party, and the most distinguished of American statesmen was defeated by an obscure gentleman of respectable talents and attainments in private life, by a vote of 170 to 105. The popular vote stood:—For Polk, 1,335,834; for Clay, 1,297,033; for Birney, the Abolition candidate, 64,653, exclusive of South Carolina, which gave its vote through electors chosen by the Legislature.

In 1848 the Whigs, for a second time, succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, General Taylor being chosen by 163 votes to 127 for General Cass. The contest, though a spirited one, had little of either the enthusiasm or the acrimony of many that had preceded it. Four years later Franklin Pierce was elected over General Scott by a large majority of the popular vote, and by 296 votes to 42 in the Electoral College. This was another triumph of respectable mediocrity over acknowledged talents and distinguished services.

The nomination of General Fremont by the Republican party marks a new era in the history of Presidential elections. It was the first determined struggle against slavery and the spirit of caste—the first battle for impartial suffrage and equal rights. His successful rival, Mr. Buchanan, had long sought the Presidency, and had trimmed his sails to every favorable breeze to reach the haven of the White House. The record of the "Pathfinder" was short but brilliant, and the new party met the old foes of liberty and justice, now bloated with the enjoyment of power for more than half a century, with a lusty vigor deserving of success. But success came not then. Buchanan received 173 votes to 114 for Fremont and 8 for Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the American party.

We now come to the contest of 1860. The recollection of that campaign is still fresh in the mind of every one. It came as the prelude to the great drama of the American civil war which was to follow, and to which the Charleston Convention was the overture. The Democratic party, hopelessly split by its twin nominations, fell an easy prey to the Republicans, and the very success which the Rebel Democracy had made certain by the course they chose to adopt at Charleston and Baltimore. Mr. Lincoln was elected by 180 votes in the Electoral College to 72 for Breckinridge, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas. Four years afterwards he was re-elected by a plurality of 212 votes to 21 cast for General McClellan. He had been tried by fire, and found steadfast to the end. In opposition to him was placed an unsuccessful military leader, to whom he had given the opportunity to achieve greatness, upon a platform declaring the war to be a failure. The nomination of such a man on such a platform was a striking commentary upon a party that had become dead to patriotism, and a bitter sarcasm upon the inordinate ambition of those upon whom nature has not stamped the mark of greatness. Among the opponents of General Grant was this same McClellan, who would have taken the executive authority from the hands of Abraham Lincoln on the plea that armies which he had himself commanded had failed to suppress the Rebellion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SWITZERLAND.

The Recent Great Calamity.

In September last a great calamity befell Switzerland. A fearful rain fall continued for eight days on the northern and southern slopes of the Alps. A south wind prevailed, and immense masses of the "eternal snows" of the mountains were melted. Rivulets became torrents. Villages were destroyed, farms were ruined, and hundreds of lives were lost. A statement prepared by the Swiss Consul-General says:—

On it came, in the dead of night, terrible in its might, scattering destruction far and wide, and piling up in the meadows the mountain *debris* of ages. Rocks weighing hundreds of tons were torn from their resting places, and in their course joined the revelry of destruction. Whole forests, vineyards, and meadows stocked with grain have disappeared, and, in many places not a vestige of roads, bridges, and fences is left; houses, mills, and factories are torn from their foundations, and even cemeteries and charnal-houses have been invaded, and their contents scattered along the course of the devastation. Thousands of cattle lie choked in mud, and thousands of our fellow-beings are reduced to abject poverty.

Along the Rhine, village upon village lies half buried in mud and deoris, and every article of bedding and wearing apparel has either been swept away or rendered useless in houses where comfort, and even plenty, reigned; while their verdant meadows, productive orchards, and beautiful gardens are one mass of greyish mud.

The total loss is estimated at 60,000,000 fr. The Swiss Government appropriated 1,000,000 fr. for the relief of the sufferers, and relief has been sent in from various quarters. An appeal is now made to the American people to give of their abundance in aid of suffering in the land of Tell, the land which, in our civic troubles, was constant in its faith in the American Union. The Swiss Consul-General, Mr. John Hitz, asks for donations to be sent to him at Washington, or to the Swiss Consulates in the chief cities of the country. The cause is a good one, and we commend it to our readers.

The Dutch Republic in South Africa.

ITS PECULIARITIES AND PRODUCTS.

An English paper says:—

"Among the few comparatively unknown countries of the world is the Dutch republic of the Orange Free State. Eight hundred miles from Cape Town, and four hundred and fifty from Algo bay, with an area in extent comparing with the British Isles, but a population of only twenty thousand, this country presents a vast range of the most valuable pasture land, and abounds with medicinal plants, the late discoveries of which are likely to lead to important results, as well in the commercial as in the scientific world. We have now before us a copy of a report of Dr. Attfield, director of the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the 'eland's boontjes' (eland's beans). This bean is the principal article of food of the eland; which briefly we may designate as the elk of South Africa. Specimens of the root and seed of this plant were presented to Dr. Attfield by Mr. David Bain, who brought them from the Orange Free State. It would appear that the Dutch Boers find the root of considerable value in converting skin into leather, using it as a substitute for oak bark in tanning. Mr. Bain calls the plant a species of dwarf acacia. Mr. Bain, when in the republic some years ago, conceived the idea of making an extract of the plant. He boiled the roots in water and evaporated the liquor to dryness by the heat of the sun. The product of this experiment was valued by the trade in this country at about £20 per ton, East India catch at that time being worth £22. Mr. Bain had, however, difficulties to contend with as regarded his appliances and otherwise.

"The other new article of commerce brought to light by Mr. Bain is called the 'Cape saffron.' This remarkable product, which strikingly resembles the Spanish saffron in all but its color, is the dried flower of a very small plant, extremely common in some parts of the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope, taking the place of our common toadflax (linaria vulgaris), and belonging to the same natural order (scraphalariaceæ). It yields a color like that of saffron, and, what is very remarkable, it yields it as readily when mixed with cold water; its odor being that of good saffron, and equally strong. The flowers are called by the Dutch 'geele bloemetjes,' and, on account of the fine orange color which they impart, they are in daily use among the Mohammedans for the purpose of dyeing. If this article possesses the qualities claimed for it, there can be little doubt of its competing with ordinary hay saffron, and the results, in a commercial point of view, will be indeed invaluable. The lowest-priced saffron is to-day quoted at sixty-six shillings a pound, and the supply, we believe, is extremely limited. Mr. Bain states that he can procure almost any quantity, and lay it down in this country at 5s. to 7s. 6d. a pound.

"We are informed that Mr. Bain's work on the 'Free State Boer Republic' will be published before Christmas. Mr. Bain possesses a fund of valuable information in regard to the countries which Livingstone and others have already made so interesting to English readers. With statistics of primary interest to the merchant, his description of animals hitherto unknown to European naturalists, and anecdotes innumerable of Boer life and adventures in the prairies, the work will no doubt prove attractive to the reading public generally. Mr. Bain, who was formerly a resident for some years in Liverpool, has received from the Duke of Edinburgh, who has himself visited the Free State, special permission to dedicate his work to his royal highness. Specimens of the eland's boontjes and of the Cape saffron lie in the Exchange rooms for public inspection."

ROEBUCK'S UNPOPULARITY.—Mr. Roebuck has been treated with some coolness by the workmen of Sheffield, in the course of his canvass. Some of the "one family, one religion, one language party," attributed this to the English dissatisfaction at Mr. Roebuck's sneers against Americans. The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes its real cause in the following passage:—"Mr. Roebuck might have gone on abusing America to the last day of his life if he had only defended and encouraged practices which are abominable in the eyes of every honest man. The constituency quarrel with Mr. Roebuck because he will not say that it is tolerable, where trade interests are concerned, to murder men, to deprive their families of the means of bread, and to bring their houses down about their ears. Mr. Roebuck declares that 'rattening' and its iniquities are barbarous and wrong; that is his offense."

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St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.—THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIS EVERETT leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M.
Sunday, Oct. 25, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct 26, 8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.M
Wed'day, " 28, 10 A.M	Wed day, " 28, 2 P.M
Thursday, " 29 10 A.M	Thursday, " 29, 2 P.M
Friday, " 30, 11 A.M	Friday, " 30, 3 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 25 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 9 o'clock and 5 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 12tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 9th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $2 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3 50, in abiets and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1 40.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 2m WM. T. HOPKINS.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGT

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By an arrival at the port of New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 22d ult.

The Ritualistic Excitement

in England was unabated:—

The comic papers and the leading journals were very severe on Rev. Mr. Purchas, the Brighton ritualist. The archdeacon and rural deans of Chichester forwarded a memorial to the primate and to the bishop of the diocese, calling attention to the ritualistic excesses of the present day, and suggesting that, for their repression, some "well-considered measures" might be taken. The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied that he is deeply sensible of the great dangers which arise from such practices, and that he is anxiously considering what ought to be done to repress them. The answer of the Bishop of Chichester is to the effect that the sentiments expressed in the address have his cordial sympathy.

The Quiet in Spain.

Matters in Spain were growing more quiet. There was a rumor that General Prim intended to accept the crown, but this is not generally credited. M. Emile Girardin was thinking of going to Madrid "to personally supervise the affairs of the State and aid the deliberations of the provisional government by his advice." The action taken against the Jesuits has excited unfavorable comments in many English journals whose predilections are not in favor of the Order. A letter from Madrid, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"The liberal journals of this city are all at this moment deprived of their usual editors. At one moment even some of them were on the point of suspending their publications for want of writers, all of whom or nearly all have been appointed to situations in the ministries. The *Iberia* has been able to persuade M. Sanguinetti to renounce the post of Governor of Alicante, to which he had been named, in order to take upon himself the chief editorship of that journal."

The Manifesto

of the Provisional Government of Spain was issued in the form of a diplomatic circular, which is described as very lengthy. After explaining the cause of the overthrow of the late government, it says that the principle of popular sovereignty, now naturalized in Spain, is the principle of national life, and that that sovereignty will decree by its representatives a complete system of liberties. The manifesto states that it is the desire of the Government to be on good terms with foreign powers, and that it hopes to obtain their moral support. If they do not follow the example of America it will not be discouraged, but will quietly pursue its task, having no foreign intervention to fear. It trusts, however, that the support will be accorded. The *Gazette de France* announces that the father of the King of Portugal has peremptorily declined to accept the crown of Spain in his own name and that of his sons.

A Defensive War.

The organ of the French agitation in Luxemburg, *L'Avenir*, which is said to be "inspired" by the French consul, declares that a "defensive war" is about to be entered into by France and Austria against Prussia. The causes of this war are to be "the violation of the treaty of Prague on the Main, and in North Schleswig" and the "duties of France in regard to her power, safety, and territorial integrity." "If France allows a military State like Prussia," says *L'Avenir*, "to absorb South Germany, no matter for what means, her power will be forever lost. If France, with her open frontier, leaves in the hands of Prussia, Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence, and allows them besides to occupy Rastadt, her safety will be forever lost. If, finally, she allows the Germans to unite politically under the leadership of Prussia, her territorial integrity will sooner or later be menaced; for the day will come when Prussia, emboldened by her own success and the inaction of France, confiding in her own power, and counting on French weakness and fear, will demand Alsace and Lorraine, and seize these provinces by main force. An equal danger threatens Austria, who, for her own safety and protection, must stand by the side of France against Prussia. To the valiant legions of France and Austria will be joined the brave armies of the Scandinavian States, and it is to be expected that the young Italian army will also aspire to military glory under such banners." The *Avenir* concludes by quoting from the official Italian paper, *Esercito*, an article stating that the Italian army is already provided with 100,000 Chassepots.

Rochefort's Duel.

There was a rumor that M. Henri Rochefort had fought a duel in Brussels with Marfori. In accepting the challenge, the editor of the *Lanterne* is reported to have asked whether the weapon used would be a fish-hook. Another rumor states that Marfori has gone to Rome to secure lodgings for the Queen.

The Cardinal Bishop

of Valladolid presented himself a few days back before the Spanish Revolutionary Junta of that city, and after having reiterated his entire adhesion, expressed entire satisfaction at the maintenance of order and the manner in which that body performed its mission. He begged it not to execute its resolve respecting the suppression of the provincial college for ecclesiastical students and of the church bells; and he assigned reasons in support of his application.

The "Jumpers."

Under the name of "Jumpers" a new sect has been formed in West Prussia. At their "Marriage with the Heavenly Bridegroom," as they call it, they fall into ecstacies expressed by wild jumpings. The whole congregation rises at a certain moment in order to imitate David's dancing before the Ark. This new sect is chiefly recruited from a village near Saatzig, where some years ago a virgin commenced prophesying with great success, until the Government sent her to the workhouse.

COLLAPSED.

A Theatre Comique Goes Up, and the Manager Refuses to Come Down.

The Louisville *Courier* of Sunday morning contains the following:—

The Theatre Comique terminated its brilliant career rather ingloriously last night. In short, this popular rendezvous of the gay and festive portion of the community collapsed in the very zenith of its splendor, leaving a large but not very appreciative audience to mourn its untimely end and their irreparable loss. The particulars of the "smash-up" are about as follows:—

A few days ago, Mr. Manager Lea left for the interior of Indiana with the cream of the company, and intrusted whatever was left of the Theatre Comique to a Mr. Davis, to run to the best of his knowledge and financial ability. The departure of Mr. Lea, and the bulk and baggage of the company, gave rise to sundry grave suspicions among those who had an insight to the green-room, and thenceforward the clouds lowered thick and fast on the doomed institution. Mr. Davis soon perceived that his was an awkward dilemma, and that the storm brewing was likely to burst before the week closed and wreck the entire craft.

In this frame of mind, it was not particularly strange that he sought courage and consolation to meet the impending disaster in the flowing bowl. For several days past Mr. Davis has stared fate in the face, and appeared quite indifferent to the culmination so near at hand. He seemed to care but very little whether "school kept or not," and last night the Theatre Comique opened with a bold front. The flaming posters announced a grand combination of new faces, with a famous Dutch comedian as the "star" feature for the night's performance. As usual on Saturday nights, a large audience assembled, comprising nearly every class of the male sex, from public officers down to newsboys and shoeblacks. While they were eagerly awaiting the rise of the curtain, a scene was being enacted at the treasurer's office, down stairs, which was destined to involve an entire change of the programme.

The members of the orchestra having observed the extent of the audience, and knowing that the treasury had thereby been replenished, quietly walked down to the clerk's office and demanded their salaries, refusing to sound an instrumental note until it was forthcoming. The treasurer reluctantly forked over, and no sooner had they been satiated than the bill-poster presented his claim and sternly enforced its immediate liquidation. Following these unexpected demands came the company in force, all demanding "pay or no play." This was "too many" for Mr. Davis, and, taking his hat and money-box, "he vamosed the ranch." The members of the company, fully comprehending the situation, went up to the "green room," and packing up their wardrobes deserted the building, leaving the audience to wait and wonder at the unusual delay in the rise of the curtain.

It finally leaked out that the company had abandoned the theatre, and the treasurer's office was vacant. The scene that followed this interesting discovery baffles all description. The heterogeneous mass poured out, and soon the ticket office was besieged with the deluded audience, some of whom demanded the immediate return of their money, while others took it in good part, and left "wiser, if not better men." The clamor was kept up in front of the building for nearly an hour, when some wag circulated a report that there was an opossum lunch at Schaal's, when the crowd rushed pell-mell to the sumptuous repast, only to be sold again. After the discomfitted audience had dispersed, somebody put out the lights and closed the institution.

Officer Bob Seay was called upon to ferret out the absconding treasurer, and in a very short time captured the unlucky Davis, who was making giant strides towards his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail, and Monday morning the second act will be played in the City Court, and all who were in attendance last night are expected to appear as supernumeraries. We might add that the assets of the treasurer will fall far short of the liabilities of the institution.

TAMMANY HALL.

Its Transmogrification and Ultimate Collapse.

"Excelsior!" says the *N. Y. Herald*, "the new Tammany Hall has gone up—up higher. The Philistines, through the snares of lovely woman, have captured Samson again and carried him off, for his strength has again departed. Politically the christening and funeral orgies of the new Tammany were mixed up in the nomination of Seymour and Blair, when Vallandigham and Wade Hampton were the officiating high priests in the temple. So we go. The old Tammany Hall was a Democratic bear garden up stairs, with a Democratic bar-room down stairs. So it was; but it has passed into a newspaper establishment, half Copperhead, half radical, with a touch of the speculative conservative. This is a great change; but New York in its building improvements is a city of great changes. Churches are converted into theatres, market houses, carriage houses, livery stables, billiard rooms, and clothing shops; and the most pretentious houses of the old Knickerbocker aristocracy are revamped into ticket offices, club houses and oyster saloons. The transmogrification, therefore, of the new Tammany from a Democratic conventicle to a Black Crook establishment of the order of the London Alhambra is according to the fashion. Tammany drops her war whoop, her tomahawk, and her fighting attitude, and puts on the airs of a gay young lady and the graces of the Grecian bend. The big Indian overhead weeps at the desecration, but the big Indian, in a new coat of paint, and with the pipe of peace in his mouth, will soon come round and take it kindly.

"Secondly, in a financial view, it has been found out that the new Tammany, for the exclusive business of Democratic pow-wows, didn't pay, wouldn't pay, and couldn't pay; but that, redeemed and regenerated as the New York Alhamora, and devoted to the charms of female loveliness, gin sour and whisky straight, it would be a 'shent per shent' investment. And so it has gone over to the 'Devil's Auction,' and the fast young sports and butterflies of Gotham have displayed the Democratic old fogies and all their stupidities; and the Rebel yell, which on the last 'glorious Fourth' proclaimed the return of the Southern Democracy to the Wigwam, will be heard within its walls no more. So fade away the glories of this world. But the illuminati of the Manhattan Club would have it so. Finding that the inauguration of their new Tammany under Seymour and Blair was a sell, they have resolved to sell the concern itself; and it is sold."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Preparations for War—Recruits for the New Regiments.

Late correspondence from Topeka, Kansas, give thes following details of preparations for warring against the Indians. In response to an order upon him for State troops, by General Sheridan, Governor Crawford has issued his proclamation, enumerating the crimes which had been perpetrated by the savages, publishing the letter of General Sheridan, and calling for the required number of volunteers. Recruiting offices were immediately established, and men enlisted willingly and rapidly.

In the organization and muster of this regiment into the United States service, the General commanding the department appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Gentry, Captain Seventeenth United States Infantry and acting Judge Advocate General, Department of Missouri, to be mustering officer, to establish his office at this point, the place of rendezvous. Brevet Brigadier-General James M. Forsyth, Major Tenth United States Cavalry, Inspector General of the Department, is also here inspecting the horses and equipments forming part of the organization of the regiment.

Although but little over two weeks have elapsed since the date of the Governor's proclamation, there are now over 400 men in camp here, 150 recruits are telegraphed *en route*, and returns from the various recruiting establishments indicate that the entire quota of 1200 men will have been filled by the present week. Very nearly the full number of horses and equipments for the regiment have arrived here. In the course of two or three days the first battalion will be mustered in as an organization. This will be followed by the others in four or five days after. Major-General Sheridan, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, arrived here last evening on a special train from Fort Hays. The General visited Governor Crawford, with whom he held a consultation in relation to the State regiment. The Governor felt confident that the regiment would be in the field by the first of the month. The larger portion of the men are young and hardy, and will doubtless make just the material to use in co-operation with the regulars in the rigors of a winter campaign. The General returned to Fort Hays this morning, very well satisfied with the progress already made, and will set the volunteers in motion as soon as practicable. A week or two will probably be consumed in training the men to fight cavalry evolutions. Although a large proportion of the entire number are old soldiers, some practice will be required to get them accustomed to their horses. As soon as this new body of men take the field, its numbers will make a valuable accession to the numerical strength of the military force of the department, and insure a corresponding amount of activity in fighting the savages.

A Notable Woman.

M. Guizot occupies a column of the Paris *Debats* with an "In Memoriam" article on the late Countess Foy. This distinguished lady accompanied her husband throughout the Peninsular war, from the year 1808 to 1814, sharing in the dangers of the field of battle whenever woman's care and woman's sympathy could mitigate the sufferings of the wounded or soothe the last hours of the dying. On peace being restored to Europe the General devoted the energies of his powerful mind to the politics of his country, and died of the fatigue he went through during a prolonged debate in the Chambers. His widow retired from society, and gave herself up wholly to the education of her children, for whom she accepted the donation offered by the Government in acknowledgment of the General's services, although she refused her own share. The revolutionary party petitioned that her young sons should appear in the procession at General Lamarque's funeral. The Countess, although a Liberal, replied that at an age when they could form no judgment of their own she had no right to compromise their future career. Her brilliant intellect, surprising memory, and perfect simplicity made her society a pleasure and a privilege.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquenanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 5:30 P. M.

7:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Care of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mauch Chunk North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 8·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8:30 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 A. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:20 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwanayika, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cockstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Chrisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 4:30, 4:15, and 7:30 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESTNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 24]

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Express from Pittsburg, at 2:30 and 6:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1 2, 3 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 7, 8, 9 A. M., 1:00, and 6:00 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:00 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport..... 6:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY Streets, as at present.

EUROPE.

LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to October 25.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson's Compliments to the Rebel Ram Builders.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* London (October 24) correspondence contains the following:—

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson set out for Liverpool, the *Star* remarked 'that he had started upon a journey likely to prove more momentous in its consequences to himself than any he had ever undertaken in his whole life. I believe I may say that loyal Americans and English friends to America had done their utmost to keep Mr. Johnson and Mr. Laird apart. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Laird was particularly solicitous to meet Mr. Johnson, but Mr. Johnson's desire to publicly testify his sense of Mr. Laird's services to his Southern brethren was too lively to be controlled. If Mr. Johnson had signified an opinion, as Lord Stanley did, that it was better, for public reasons, that he should not meet Mr. Laird, nothing more would have been needed. Mr. Johnson chose to send a message exactly the contrary to that, and his meeting with Laird was as distinctly his own choice as if he had invited the builder of the Alabama to dine with him in Upper Portland Place—and he probably has before this. It was he, again, who chose to proclaim it with bravado and insult to those who had warned him against this mad act. 'I was cautioned,' exclaimed Mr. Johnson in his speech, 'whether by friends, merely friends, or not, it is not for me to say—that I should not be present on an occasion like this, because there would be at it certain gentlemen who by word, by speech, or by act, aided or encouraged my Southern brethren during our late unhappy conflict!' The public cautions to which Mr. Johnson refers were given him by the *Daily News* and the *Star*—among all the daily journals of London the only two who were, or are, true friends to America. The Marylander, whom Andrew Johnson sent here to find friends among the friends of Rebellion, insolently questions whether the advice of these papers which know him only as American Minister is friendly or treacherous. He was entreated by loyal and eminent Americans not to identify himself with Laird, and the sincerity of their good will is equally scoffed at. What does he say his answer was? 'My answer was that if it should be so, so much the more gratifying would it be to me.' Why? 'Because it would afford an assurance to the people of my country, and to my Government as well as to myself, that former differences are forgotten, and that the heart that beats in Liverpool is like the heart that beats throughout the kingdom, a heart full of friendship for the people of the United States.' If this stood alone, it might be passed by as the maudlin affectionateness of a man who had dined too well—the speech being made at that period of the evening when the stomach and the heart of some men get equally full. But it is a sincere expression of Mr. Johnson's feelings. He had announced in the morning in reply to the Mayor that in the evening it was his purpose to lay before the Chamber of Commerce and before all England his whole heart. He had said a moment before that he knew there was wisdom and good sense, and patriotism in the people of Liverpool that would induce them to forego the recent past.' It is not Mr. Reverdy Johnson who forgives Mr. Laird; it is Mr. Laird who forgives the American Minister. If he needs it, he has certainly earned it. Mr. Laird did indeed build the Alabama, which burned some scores of American ships, and swept the rest off the ocean. He cost America, directly and indirectly, not less than $100,000,000. Mr. Laird has a just pride in the help he gave the Rebellion, and a just resentment against those extreme partisans in the North who questioned his claim to the character of a public benefactor. Mr. Johnson did not forget that there were other people in Liverpool beside Mr. Laird entitled to his sympathies and apologies, above all to generous eulogy. Remembering how recently the flag of his own country had been driven from the ocean, he thought it fitting to compliment the Liverpool shipbuilders on the energy which had given them almost a monopoly of the world's commerce. 'Your flag,' cried Mr. Johnson in a glow of enthusiasm, 'passes unchallenged on every sea, protected by the power of England—which, thank God, never failed us!' I am in despair of explaining what Mr. Johnson meant by thanking God that the power of England never failed us. A public dinner in England is always a scene of some confusion; there is a glare of gas, and a clatter, and not much stint to the wine. Surrounded by so many old friends of the Rebellion, Mr. Johnson perhaps forgot for a moment that he was there as American Minister to apologize to Mr. Laird, and when he said 'us' lapsed into his true character of representative for his Southern brethren. The comments of the press on the dinner are instructive; but I have no room to quote them here. It Mr. Johnson has not supplanted, he at least rivals, Mason and Slidell, Beauregard and Lee, in the affections of the English Tories. If he values the eulogiums of the *Times*, the *Standard*, and the *Saturday Review*, he has them in full measure. Their tone is a little contemptuous; but Mr. Johnson is not likely to perceive that, or to trouble himself about the ironical compliments of the Liberal journals. The Tories are content to flatter, for they believe Mr. Johnson to be wax in Lord Stanley's hands, and chuckle over the prospect of getting cheaply out of the Alabama scrape. The Liberals—those of them who sincerely wish well to America and are proud of having befriended her—lament the humiliation of her Minister, and turn away their faces."

SPAIN.

General Serrano and the Future Administration.

The Paris *Gaulois*, which lately was favored with a letter from General Prim, now publishes the following communication from Marshal Serrano:—

MADRID Oct, 18.—To MM. Henri de Pene and Edmond Tarbe:—I must thank you for the services rendered by the *Gaulois*, as well as by its liberal colleagues in France, to the political regeneration of Spain. The revolution originating at Cadiz proposed to itself to leave to the country, acting in the plenitude of its sovereignty, the choice of the most worthy Government. And the men who have placed themselves at the head of the national movement are firmly resolved to defend the programme inscribed on the revolutionary flag. For my own part, I think a constitutional monarchy, fenced round with all the hoerics compatible with that form of government, might be the form most in accordance with the spirit of the present time, and the special position in which the country is placed. I trust, gentlemen, that you will continue to tell such of your colleagues who have been our political adversaries how proud we are of our revolution. I beg you to receive, with expressions of gratitude, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. J. SERRANO.

Official Information.

Senor Lorenzana has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain abroad, in which the minister explains the causes, the character, and political bearing of the revolution. Spain had, under the rule of her last two monarchs, presented the sad spectacle of a loyal and generous people lavishly devoting their wealth and their blood for the benefit of kings who repaid these heroic sacrifices with the blackest ingratitude. The people patiently waited until their cup of sufferings was overflowing. That moment having arrived, the people took their stand upon the ground of modern popular right. The circular treats upon the question of religious liberty, stating that the useless legal obstacles hitherto thrown in the way of other creeds would disappear, even as they had already disappeared from the habits of the people. In conclusion, the minister says that the Spanish revolution would cause no alarm to other countries, and, therefore, the Government was in hopes that foreign nations would not refuse to entertain friendly relations with revolutionary Spain.

Last Acts of the Junta.

The Central Junta of Madrid, before its dissolution, passed resolutions proposing to the Government the abolition of capital punishment, the suppression of the convict establishments in the Peninsula, and their transference to the Spanish possessions in Africa and at Manilla, the penitentiaries done away with in Spain to be sold, and the produce of the sale to be employed in the construction of the new penitentiaries in the colonies. The Junta also decided upon the establishment of a National Rifle Association. A proclamation has appeared signed by the entire ministry, decreeing the dissolution of all the juntas, and most of those bodies in the provinces have already announced that they have dissolved. The Minister of War has issued a decree pardoning the military men who were sentenced to imprisonment or service in the colonies for taking part in the insurrection of 1866. A decree has been issued by the Minister of Justice dissolving the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an ordering the civil governors to take and inventory of the papers and funds belonging to that society.

GENERAL NEWS.

Missing Queen Victoria's Name.

In Ireland, at the 'Nationalists' banquet to Mr. Richard Pigott, the spirit of "disloyalty" prevalent amongst the people was very evident. The Queen's name was greeted with hisses and cries of "We don't want her." The toast, "Our native land, its past struggles, present prospects, and future destiny," produced demonstrations of a conflicting character, and cries of "Up with the Republic," "Viva Republica." Another toast was, "Ireland a nation, an independent Parliament, a national flag, and a national militia to guard it."

A New Line of Steamers.

The *Comercio di Sicilia* announces that a new line of steamers is about to be established between Italy and the United States. The vessels will run from Naples to New York, and *vice versa*, touching at Messina and Palermo. Signor Tagliavia, a Sicilian merchant, is the originator of the enterprise. Twenty-two days is the time which will be occupied in the voyage, and this, it is said, will enable an immense development to be given to the trade in Sicilian oranges and lemons, which are now conveyed to America by an indirect service of English and French steamers.

The Prussian Navy.

A fresh addition has been made to the Prussian navy by the launch, at Danzic, of the steam corvette Elizabeth, the largest ship-of-war yet built there. The Elizabeth is 219 feet long, 42 feet wide, has a tonnage of 2500, and engines of 400-horse power. Her armament will consist of twenty-four rifled 24-pounders of Krupp's newest construction, which will, it is said, penetrate a four and a half inch plate at 800 yards. The Elizabeth is a wooden vessel, and is expected to make fourteen knots an hour.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The prison calendar was taken up this morning, Henry S. Hagert, Esq., prosecuting.

Mr. O'Byrne applied to the Court for the discharge of Michael McBride, Dennis McBride, Thomas Cleveland, Joseph Cleveland, and Thomas Holland from prison, where they have been confined four months, two terms, according to the old arrangement and the meaning of the *habeas corpus* act, to await trial upon the charge of having murdered Michael Gallen on the night of June 22 last, and have not yet been tried.

Mr. Sheppard stated to the Court that he did not gainsay the rule of law, but that this was a matter coming into his hands from the former administration of the business of the Court, and to which he was a perfect stranger. He had only received notice of this application late yesterday afternoon, and had not yet had an opportunity to look into the matter; therefore, he would ask the Court not to dispose of the matter summarily, but continue it for a day or so, in order that an investigation into the facts should be made. This his Honor consented to do.

George Washington Smart, a lad of seventeen years, was found guilty of a charge of arson. It was proven that he was an inmate of the House of Refuge, and one night recently he set fire to a pile of Mexican grass that was placed near a barrel of oil in one of the workshops. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they had spread far. Upon being taken before the Superintendent he acknowledged that he had done this, and that he had long contemplated the burning of the building. The parents, though aware that he was committed for trial upon this charge, did not appear before the jury. The Judge sentenced him to the County Prison for three years.

S. Harrison Colehower was tried upon the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. C. A. Souder, upon being sworn, testified that the prisoner was in 1866 the treasurer of Improvement Lodge, No. 311, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having given his bond as that officer on the 21 of November of that year. Before giving this bond four Government Seven-thirty bonds belonging to the Lodge were entrusted to him for investment, and subsequently an order was drawn by the Secretary upon him for the bonds, which order was never complied with. Consequently suit was brought against him in the District Court, where he openly acknowledged that on the night prior to the signing of his bond of office he had appropriated these bonds to his own use. He has never made restitution.

Mr. Unwiler and Mr. Rhodes testified that they were present when the secretary's order was presented to the prisoner, and that he did not repay the bonds. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—John McGrath vs. Charles Magee. An action to recover for property alleged to have been placed in the defendant's hands for safe keeping, and by him applied to his own use. The plaintiff declared that in September, 1865, he went to Ireland, but before taking passage he placed in the defendant's hands a large amount of property, consisting of sums of money and lots of household furniture valued at $15,000, under an agreement that they should be safely kept and redelivered to him when he should demand them; and that he did call for them and the defendant refused to give them up. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—W. R. Bown & Co. vs. W. H. Pearson. An action to recover for goods alleged to have been sold to the firm of Clarke & Pearson. The defense set forth that the goods for which payment was claimed were sold after the defendant had dissolved his connection with the said firm, and therefore he was not liable for them. On trial.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Affairs are rapidly coming to a crisis in Wall street, and the monetary stringency was more severe yesterday than at any time previously, the rates paid for loans even on Government securities having been as high as ⅛@⅜ per cent. until to-morrow, while in some instances ½ per cent. commission was paid on mixed collaterals in addition to seven per cent. per annum in currency. The extreme pressure let many of the holders of Government securities to sell out with a view of buying back at lower figures, and these sales exerted a very depressing effect upon the market, the decline in the entire list having been from one to one and a half per cent. between the opening and the close. There were no waiting indications that the principal dealers encouraged this realizing movement for the purpose of getting cheap stock, and the immediate result of this rapid decline will probably be a sharp upward reaction, stimulated by those who have been the cowards in the course of prices. It is indisputable that there never was a time when people were more desirous of owning United States stocks on margins than they are at present, but the scarcity of money is an insuperable obstacle in the way of speculation to all but strong parties, and the latter have the ability to turn the tide against whenever they see fit. Although, therefore, prices may go lower temporarily, the bears would be unwise not to look for a quick recovery."

From the Tribune.

"The stringency in money continues to be excessive, and heavy rates were paid to carry stocks; 1 per cent. was freely bid in addition to 7 per cent. currency interest, and even higher rates reported. There was less borrowing to-day, as brokers sold out their stocks at the market prices, seeing no relief to the money market probable at present.

"Sterling Exchange continues firm, on a basis of 109@109¼ for bankers sterling bills.

"The banks to-day agreed to use the 3 per cent. certificates at the Clearing House instead of greenbacks. The certificates so used will be stamped on the Sub Treasurer pay able in greenbacks, and will relieve the banks to the amount used in their daily clearances. The amount to be stamped is $20,000 a. This action may assist the banks to a slight extent but they are now so poor that it will afford no relief to the money market."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 439 N NINTH Street and No. 728 RACE Street. 7 25 6p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of Steel Springs—Not a Square Voter—Election Officer in Trouble—Dear Kid Gloves—Not his own Papers—"Sharp on Time"—A Model Applicant—Assaulted a Policeman—Told a Lie.

—A negro bearing the name of Williams was arrested this morning in a skiff at Chesnut street wharf by Officer Wescott, of the Harbor Police. Williams had in the boat a lot of steel plate springs. He was sent to prison. The prisoner were taken to the Station of the Harbor Police, Front and Noble streets, and there await an owner.

—Thomas Sweeney, a chap of twenty-fours years of age, residing at No. 1 Bover's place, was arrested yesterday by Constable Urian, of the Ninth ward, upon the charge of fraudulently voting at the Fourth division of the Ninth ward, under the name of Frederick Buckingham. Alderman Jones gave him a hearing this morning, and sent him below in default of $2000 bail.

—Charles B. Duncan, an election officer in the Ninth division of the Ninth ward, has been arrested and held under $2000 bail by Alderman Jones, upon the charge of misdemeanor and the larceny of valuable papers. It appears that a gentleman came to the polls for the purpose of voting upon lawful papers, when Duncan not only refused to accept his vote, but retained the papers which he presented.

—Joseph Wilson, a young fellow of twenty-five years, unmarried, who hails from Missouri, walked into Atkinson's gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 521 Chesnut street, yesterday, and deliberately picking up a box of kid gloves made off. But he didn't get far, for Officer Jones, of the Reserve Corps, happening by, nabbed him. Alderman Beitler committed him in default of bail.

—A chap named Barney Keenan has been committed by Alderman Longreu for unlawfully voting at the Eighth division of the Twenty-fourth ward, upon naturalization papers not his own.

—Alderman Bonsall has committed a woman named Catharine Bradley for the larceny of a clock from a dwelling at Crown and Stuard streets.

—Edward Hastings, a resident of Nicetown, alleged to have already made application to Mr. Fox for the position of Police Lieutenant of the Thirteenth district, in place of Lieutenant Holgate, commenced the work of removing the present incumbents yesterday, by attempting to shoot Sergeant Haus. He was arrested and held by Alderman Good under $1000 bail.

—Patrick Armstrong got drunk yesterday at Richmond and Norris streets, and encountering a policeman with the sweet words, ——, demanded his star. The officer couldn't see it, however, and, nothing daunted by a billet of wood wielded by Patrick, captured him and had him held by Alderman Neill in $1000 bail.

—A tar-colored individual named Charles Smith, living in Germantown, yesterday visited a black lady, residing at Sixth and South streets, with the tale that her son, who was in the country, had broken his leg, and wanted $4 to get home. Charles secured the money, but employed it in wetting "his whistle," for which misapplication he was arrested.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Messrs. Abel and Risley announce that they will give a grand fancy dress ball at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, January 11, 1869. The balls given by these gentlemen for a number of years past have been grand affairs, and their large experience is a guarantee that the entertainment to come off this winter will equal, if it does not surpass, those that have preceded it.

Messrs. Abel and Risley propose to introduce many novelties on this occasion, and the selection of dances will comprise the most popular of the day. Subscribers only will be admitted, and the prices of tickets have been fixed as follows:—Subscription tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies in fancy costume to the dancing floor and parquette circle; balcony boxes, $10; secured seats in balcony circle, $1. For the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who do not desire to participate in the dancing, but wish to witness the assemblage, choice seats will be secured in the balcony circle at $6; spectators' tickets to secured seats in the family circle, $1.

HEARING BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Patrick Lynch was arraigned before Recorder Givin this morning on the charge of perjury and conspiring to violate the election laws. Messrs. Solomon Clark and Josiah Bates, Jr., window-book man and inspector of the Sixth precinct of the Sixth ward, testified that the defendant swore that a man named Harman resided at No. 128 Bread street, and had known him for five years. This house has been torn down for a number of months. Lynch was held in $1500 bail for his appearance at court.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Hibler, James F. Stockdale, John Babington, and John Lafferty were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States. The allegation is that the parties named made a seizure of a vinegar establishment, and afterwards compromised with the owners.

In consequence of the absence of witnesses, and a necessity for the attendance of the Commissioner in court, the case was deferred until to-morrow at 12 M.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BATTERY.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday at noon, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, by the "Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Campaign Battery," under the direction of Captain J. M. Duddy, in honor of the triumphant election of Grant and Colfax, and the complete vindication of Republican principles by the American people on Tuesday last.

MESSRS. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, the well-known firm at the S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets, have now in store, just received, 1000 kegs of white Almeria grapes. They are in magnificent clusters, and their quality has never been surpassed by any grapes ever offered for sale in this city. They are selling at a price, too, which brings them within the reach of all.

SUICIDE.—An Irishwoman aged twenty-five years, named Elizabeth Kindy, employed as cook in the residence of Mr. John Baird, No. 1302 Spring Garden street, went down into the cellar of the house this morning and hung herself to a cross-beam. The Coroner was notified.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—This morning Revenue Officer Hellman visited Port Richmond—of whisky fame—and seized a couple of stills, together with several barrels of the "illicit."

WHIRLWIND.

A Brick Church Carried Away.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of Nov. 21 contains the following:—

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a little brick church on the Harsin pike, about eleven miles from the city, and situated on a point where the road runs between two to ty hills, was literally blown away, only about four feet of the walls being left standing. The wind had been pretty stormy all the morning, and many trees had been blown down on the surrounding hills, but at the hour above named a gust of wind swept along the road, catching up in its sweeping progress every detached object in the way, and whirling them round as if they were a horizontal cylinder; fence rails, branches of trees, bunks of earth, and even stones were whirled around by aerial anger as it came along with irresistible force and inconceivable rapidity. It struck the church about four feet above the ground, ripped off the bricks and mortar, and swept the whole upper part away quite clean. A few bricks were dropped along the road for two or three hundred yards, but the main portion was taken nearly half a mile, to where the road opened out on a wide stretch of comparatively flat country, and there dropped in the bed of a creek, with the roof still firmly attached to the walls. Two cows that had been to leeward of the building while it was yet standing were knocked about twenty yards away into a hollow. They seemed considerably stupefied, but otherwise sustained no damage.

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in California, Nevada, and Oregon—Republican Victories.

THE ELECTIONS.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Republicans carry California by a small majority, from 1000 to 1500. Axtell (Dem.) is elected to Congress. Sargent and Hartson, both Republicans, are probably elected to Congress.

Nevada.

The State of Nevada gives 1000 Republican majority. Fitch (Rep.) is elected to Congress.

Oregon.

Both parties claim Oregon, and the result in the State is in doubt. The eastern portion has not yet been heard from. The returns indicate large Republican gains.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 5—P. M.—American securities quiet. Erie, 27½; Five-twenties, 74¾; Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—P. M.—Cotton firm. Lard, 66s. 6d. Tallow, 50s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 5—P. M.—Sugar to arrive, 25s. 9d. a 26s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Stocks very weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 93½; Canton Co., 46¾; Erie, 37¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Michigan Central, 110; New York Central, 121½; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 84½; Missouri 6s, 89; Hudson River, 12[illegible]; 5-20s, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105; do. 1865, 105; do. new, 107⅛ 10-40s, 102. Gold 132½. Money, 7@8 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 32c. Flour quiet; Howard street and Ohio $6@6 75; do. extra $8@10 75; do. family $11@12; City Mills superfine $6 25@7 50; do. extra $8@11; do. family $11 50@ 3; Western superfine $6 00@7; do. extra $8@9 25; do. family $10@11. Wheat dull; prime to choice red $2 20@2 40. Corn dull; old white $ @1 45; yellow $1 00@1 10. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye nominal. Pork quiet at $26@28 50. Bacon active; rib sides 17@17½c; clear sides 17½@17¾c.; shoulders 13½@13¾c.; hams 19 @20c. Lard 18c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull at 50@1c. decline. 5000 barrels sold: State, $5 85@7 65; Ohio, $7 20@9 25; Western, $ 90@7 60; Southern, $8@9 80; California, $6 70@9 10. Wheat quiet and 1@2c lower. Corn heavy; 43,000 bushels sold at $1 10@1 17½. Oats dull; 24,000 bushels sold at 76c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26 ¼@26 50. Lard dull at 16½@17½c. Whisky dull.

MR. ROEBUCK, M. P.

Mr. Roebuck's Views and Attitude and Lord Palmerston's Opinions During the American Rebellion.

From the London Star, Oct. 23.

At the close of an address delivered October 19 by Mr. Roebuck, M. P., to the workmen of Messrs. Rodgers & Son, of Sheffield, Mr. Wilmot said he wished to put a question of great importance not only to Sheffield but to the community at large. He should like to ask Mr. Roebuck if he did not use his utmost endeavors in the American conflict to bring about a war between this country and the United States, in order to promote the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr. Roebuck—Sir, if you will allow me, I will go through that matter completely. The American Rebellion broke out, and all I did was—and I had the sanction of as large a meeting in Sheffield (cheers) as ever was met together—all I asked was that we should acknowledge the Southern states as sovereign and independent states. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Now, I will tell you distinctly; I will make a frank breast of it, and you shall not mistake me. My belief is that the American people by-and-by will be so numerous that they will be all-powerful among mankind. I have ever found—I beg you to listen and think upon what I say—I have ever found that persons of despotic power—that is, of uncontrolled power—do not use that power as they ought to do. My object was to prevent the United States from having that immense uncontrolled power, and I said, "Here is the opportunity; we can take it with perfect safety." No war would have followed—there the gentleman made a mistake. "Here is an opportunity; acknowledge these States, just as America acknowledged Hungary when she was in rebellion against Austria—we have the sanction of American example; acknowledge the existence of those States. The moment that acknowledgment had come, away would have gone the blockade of the shores of America. There would have been an end to the American civil war, very much, I believe, to the benefit of the separate States themselves; and if that had been done I believe that mankind would have received an immense benefit. Gentlemen, if you will permit me, I will tell you a story. After that meeting in Paradise square I went back to London, and in a day or two it was a necessity of the case—for a member of Parliament there is often that necessity—to wait upon the Prime Minister. I waited upon Lord Palmerston. The moment I got into his room—he was standing writing at his desk, as he always did—he turned round and put out his hands, and said, "Roebuck, Roebuck, what a devilish good speech you made in Sheffield." I said, "My lord, I am greatly obliged to you, and flattered for the kind phrase you have used about my speech," though it was rather a hard one, you know—(laughter)—"I am very much flattered." "Flattered," he said, "Why, I am entirely of your opinion, but I dare not officially say so." Now it struck me, according to the old woman's phrase, all of a heap, that a man in power should say to me openly and without disguise that he was entirely of my opinion, and led the people of England directly the opposite way. That, said I, is modern political morality. (Laughter.) I did my work with the gay and pleasant old lord, and bowed my way out of his room. Now I want to know if that is not a very striking circumstance, and that men should now come forward and say that I did this for the purpose of creating a war to aid the slaveholders of America—I, who in my youth had done my utmost to fight the question of black slavery throughout the British dominions, who was absorbed as the gentleman opposite can be at the idea of slavery, who have really wept over the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—I, who feel, as he feels, all the misery and all the horrors of that situation. But I had to look further; I had to look at the poor creatures themselves; I had to look at the destinies of mankind; and I thought for the destinies of mankind that we should have taken that opportunity of separating the United States. And nobody feels this more than they who govern the United States now. They are surrounded with difficulties; they cannot heal the wound which were then made, and I believe, if they dared to speak the truth, they would say they were sorry peace was not made upon the terms that I propose.

Mr Wilmot differed from Mr. Roebuck as to its being impossible for America to have declared war with England, and asked whether, if he were again returned to Parliament, he would be prepared to pay the Alabama claims.

Mr Roebuck—Certainly not without inquiry; but if, upon inquiry, it shall be found that England is really bound, and ought to pay these claims, I shall be prepared to pay them. But I will not pay them unless our claims upon America are paid also.

—The Comstock lode, at Virginia City, has produced $100,000,000 in bullion.

—San Francisco receives forty tons of soap root per month from the mountains.

—For the last three years the gold yield of California has averaged fifteen millions a year.

FOURTH EDITION

SAN FRANCISCO.

Commerce on the Pacific Coast—Shipping Intelligence.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Arrived, ship Thatcher, Magoun, from New York; whale ship Florida, from the Arctic Ocean, with 1700 barrels of oil, 26,000 lbs. of bone, and 1000 lbs. of ivory. Spoken, October 11, in Behring Straits, the ship Progress, with 1100 barrels of oil; and barque John Wells, with 1 00 barrels of oil. Sailed, ship Genoa, for Liverpool.

The steamship Japan sailed for Hong Kong via Yokohama to-day, with $781,000 in treasure and forty-one cabin passengers.

The flag of the Society of California Pioneers is flying at half mast to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late R. F. Perkins, ex-Postmaster of San Francisco.

Markets.

Flour, $5 25@6 25. Wheat, good shipping, $1 75. Legal-tenders, 74

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The Boys in Blue

fired a salute of thirty seven guns at sunrise and one hundred at noon, in honor of Grant's election.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	121½	Toledo & Wabash.	54½
N. Y. and Erie R.	38½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	86
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	Adams Express.	46
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Wells, Fargo.	26
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	U. S Express Co.	45
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½	Tennessees, new.	66¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85½	Gold	132½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	102	100 sh Read	47
$6000 Penn. 3s reg	108¼	100 do	c. 46¾
$500 Sch Nav 6s	104	100 do	47
100 sh Leh Nav	b30. 27¾	100 do	b30. 48¾
41 sh Penna R	c. 58½	100 do	b60. 48¾
100 sh Read R	b15. 47¼	100 do	c. 48¾
100 do	b3 dis. 47	100 do	47
100 do	c. 46¾	100 do	c. 47¼
200 do	46¾	100 do	b30. 48¾
100 do	c. 46¾	100 do	c. 47¾
100 do	b3 dis. 47	100 do	c. 47¾
100 do	b30. 48	100 do	47¾

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	1 2	100 sh Reading	47¾
$1000 Leh V R 1st ole	94	100 do	b 5. 48¼
18 sh Penna R	58¾	100 do	blt. 47 30
100 do	c60. 58¾	100 do	b5&10. 47¾
100 do	c&p. 58¾	100 do	b10. 47¾
8 sh 2d and 3d	58½	100 do	blt. 47¾
10 sh Leh V R	34½	100 do	47¾
150 sh Cata Pf	28¾	500 do	c. 47¾
100 sh Sch N Pf	26	200 do	47 2-13
200 sh Reading	b. 47¾	100 do, Monday	47¾
100 do	b10. 47¾		

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Personalities.

Commissioner Rollins returned this morning. Buckley was the only distinguished personage who called on the President to-day.

The Public Debt Statement

for October will be published to-morrow, and will show a large reduction of the debt.

Secretary McCulloch was engaged to-day in examining the claims of

The Supervisors

nominated by Mr. Rollins, and will dispose of all without delay.

Secretary McCulloch to-day appointed the following storekeepers for the Fourth district of Pennsylvania:—Thomas Fair, Howard Allen, Joshua S. Fletcher, and Joseph R. Matthews. Dennis Holland was also appointed storekeeper for the First district of Pennsylvania.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for October will be issued to-morrow. It will show a reduction of nearly $6,000,000 from the exhibit for September.

One Hundred Guns.

In execution of an order issued from the headquarters of the Boys in Blue, a national salute of 37 guns was fired at sunrise, and 100 guns at noon to-day, in honor of the victory in the election of Grant and Colfax.

FROM NEW YORK.

How Hoffman was Elected.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Corrected majorities give Seymour New York State by about 6000. The Republicans are fully determined to contest Hoffman's election. In twenty-two districts in this city the boxes were stuffed, and one thousand and thirty-six more ballots counted than there were names registered.

The Election in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The returns from this State come in slowly. Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Lexington, Newberry, Ocone, and Pickens counties give large Democratic majorities. In Abbeville the contest is close and the result doubtful.

Columbia gives 258 Republican majority. From the seaboard counties, which form the Republican stronghold, the returns come in slowly, and it is impossible to state the general result with certainty, but the indications are that the Republicans have carried it by a reduced majority.

The Democrats claim to have elected two Congressmen.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—3 30 P. M.—The *Post* says:—The money market is unprecedently stringent. The rates are very irregular, and on the larger number of loans, in addition to the legal rate of ⅛ of one per cent. per day, has been paid at convenience. Lenders refuse to loan on many of the higher priced railway stocks. There has been a panic in Governments, which on extreme quotations have declined two to four per cent. This state of the market is attributed to the discreditable endeavors of a speculative combination, formed some time since, to lock up Legal-tenders, and to otherwise embarrass the loan market. The transactions in stocks during the morning were very large and excited. Under the money pressure large amounts of nearly every stock on the list have been forced on the market, which has declined from two to eleven per cent.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122	Toledo & Wab.	56¼
N. Y. and E. R.	39½	Mil. & St. P. com.	86
Phil. and Rea. R.	94¾	Adam Express Co	46
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82⅞	Wells, Fargo, & Co.	26
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¼	U. S. Express.	45
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Penn. 6s, new	66¼
Chi. and N. W. prf.	95	Gold	132½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¼		

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Gallagher, Peter Dick, and Hardy Hagan were before Alderman Beitler, charged with assaulting officers on the 12th of October.

Officer Young testified—On the 12th of October in the evening while patrolling my beat at Seventh and Shippen, Peter Dick told the party to "go for us"; I told them that I knew them all; they sent a boy across the street to strike a woman; I went across to take him when the party attacked Officer Johnson and beat me and left me for dead.

Officer George Johnson testified—On going round the beat he saw three women; one had been hit in the eye; I drove them off; shortly after, while arresting a boy, the party made an attack on me; I seized Young if he has nothing to defend himself with; he drew his pistol, and fired; we then proceeded up the street where I was attacked and cut with a "clasp"; I recognize Gallagher.

Held in $500 bail each to answer.

—August Graeff, living at No. 111 Girard avenue, was charged with the larceny of a quantity of dry goods.

Henry Herring testified—I live at No. 1218 Hibbard street; the defendant was working with my father in July, 1867. He worked for two days, and then absented himself, taking two watches, a pair of pants, gaiters, and vests; we all retired at 11 o'clock; about 5 o'clock my father called me, and we missed the articles.

Held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

—Pizarius Parker, No. 1125 Charlotte street; William Bell, No. 317 George street; Cline Smith, No. 1238 Torrey street, were charged with larceny.

Franklin Tressel, a tavern-keeper, at No. 1077 N. Third street, testified—On Sunday afternoon, on returning from a funeral, I discovered his house had been robbed of money and clothing; the kitchen door was broken open.

Lizzie Lansberger testified—That she saw two men in the yard next door; they said they wanted to get a dog; Smith climbed over the fence, and returned with a bundle.

George Spellbarger testified—He saw Parker, Bell, and a man named Buger and asked them to go into Tressel's to take a beer; they said Tressel was away, and he went up the street; shortly after he saw Bell standing at Tressel's gate; Bell asked him to go in and take a beer; he went up the alley-way and in the tavern, and Bell walked on him.

Alfred Farmington testified—A party came around to Beaver street and asked him to take a drink, that they had a free blow; he went around with the defendants and several others; Parker walked on him.

Held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—William Heins, a lad about fourteen years of age, residing at No. 314 South street, while sliding down the banisters in the Custom House, slipped off and fell a distance of eighteen feet, injuring his back and fracturing his skull very seriously. He was taken to the dispensary in Fifth street, where his wounds were dressed.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The London Press on Grant's Election—Affairs in Washington—Returns from New York and South Carolina.

The London Press on Grant's Election.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from the New York Associated Press Office, giving unusually full details of the general election in the United States, were received here in a few hours after the polls closed. The morning papers comment variously on the election of General Grant.

The *Tel